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Monday, February 23, 1970
Agrahayana 4, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

*Monday, February 23, 1970/
Phalguna 4, 1891 (Saka).*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKERS in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the house of the sad demise of Shri H. V. Pataskar who passed away at Poona on the 21st February, 1970 at the age of 78.

Shri Pataskar, who served the country in many capacities, was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1947-1950 and of First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-1957. He was Minister of State for Legal Affairs during 1955-1957 and later held the office of the Minister of State for Civil Aviation for some time. He was also Governor of Madhya Pradesh during the years 1957-1965. He was awarded Padma Vibhushan in 1963. He mediated in the boundary dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. He was a member of the Committee on Maharashtra-Mysore boundary dispute and Chairman of the Assam Hill Areas Commission. At the time of his death Shri Pataskar was Vice-Chancellor of Poona University and he died at his University office.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Even though Shri Pataskar died at a ripe age and after a full life of devotion and service, the news of his death has caused us all deep grief. He was an elder statesman, active on the national scene for more than 50 years, taking a leading part in the social and political life of the country which he served in many capacities. He had a distinguished and solid record of work as legislator, Minister, Governor, Vice-Chancellor and educationist. He was a man of progressive outlook. All his life he was interested in social reform and in helping the under-privileged, specially, Harijans and the handicapped such as the blind and lepers. He was specially interested in the rights of women and he piloted the Hindu Code Bill.

His interest also extended to land reforms which he gave the greatest importance. He kept a lively interest in all that was happening in the country and often wrote to me giving his views which were always useful and to the point. In fact his last letter to me reached me only a couple of days or so before he passed away. Even yesterday I met some M.Ps who told me that they had received letters from him after his death though they were posted just before his death. He was active until the very end, it was characteristic of him that he died while at work. His courtesy, simplicity, and the habit of detailed and conscientious study made a deep impression on all those who worked with him. As you have yourself mentioned, he was associated, apart from his main work, with a number of commissions and committees in which he did valuable work.

I have a sense of personal loss since I knew him as a Minister here in the Centre. He and his wife treated me as a daughter. He had on occasions been writing to me and

[Shrimati Indra Gandhi]
coming to see me. His passing away is a loss not merely to his family but to Maharashtra and indeed to the entire nation. May I request you to convey our deepest condolences to Sri Pataskar's daughter and family.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : We were all shocked to know about the sad demise of our colleague Shri Pataskar. He died in harness, and that was his best quality, because, he led a very simply life. But like our Indian ideals, he was possessed of very high objectives, and whatever work he laid his hands on he got that work completed very nicely. And here also, as a Member of this House, he had proved to be an outstanding type of Member. As Minister also he was very sincere and conscientious, conscientious not in the present day meaning, but he was a very gentle and hard-working Member and Minister. After resigning his post as Minister he became the Governor of Madhya Pradesh. He also left his imprint on the settlement of the boundary dispute between Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; he also went into the entire question of the reorganisation of Assam and the eastern region, and there also he showed a calibre which is very seldom seen in other persons. So, his death is a stunning blow to the entire nation, and those of us who knew him felt very much shocked at his passing away. On behalf of the Opposition I deeply mourn the demise of Shri Pataskar and I request you to convey our sense of sorrow to his family.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We are all sorry, Sir, at the passing away of our friend, and old friend Mr. Pataskar, who was a simple, a good man. He made a success as a Minister. His contribution to the emancipation of women is particularly noteworthy. There was a huge, a big controversy over the rights of succession in our country as between the *Mitakshara* and the *Davabhaga* systems. It was due to his statesmanship that a via-media was found and *Mitakshara* system was saved, while, at the same time, women were given some share in the property of their husbands also. In that way he achieved a compromise which is in keeping with our traditions and also the modern demands for equality made by our women; and in other spheres wherever he was called upon to dis-

charge his responsibilities, he had distinguished himself.

In regard to Assam, he began to feel very very strongly that Government was not doing the right thing and that too quickly enough and yet he was patient and he was able to live to see the Meghalaya legislation passed through in this House. And in that way, whatever work he had undertaken, he put his heart into it and he did his best. If for some reason or the other some of his recommendations had not come to be accepted by the government of the day, it was not his fault. And, in this way, he served our country and he served our people. We all mourn his death.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Sir, it is our melancholy duty on successive sittings to record our sorrow at the passing away of one or the other of our colleagues. This time we are mourning the death of Shri Pataskar, and I remember how in Parliament we found him to be a distinguished and dedicated Member whose work in particular over the Hindu Code Bill will not be easily forgotten. There is no need for me, Sir, to detail the many other services which he rendered. He led a full life, in every sense of the term. And now that the time had come for him to go, he has gone. He has left a void which will be very difficult to fill. On behalf of my party and of myself, I associate myself with the sentiments of sorrow which have already been expressed, and I request you to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : On behalf of my party and myself, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and other colleagues here. In the death of Mr. Pataskar, the country has lost a great freedom-fighter, a devoted parliamentarian, an erudite scholar and an eminent educationist. In the boundary adjustments between some of the States, Mr. Pataskar played a very important role as arbitrator, and he was able to bring about an amicable settlements, which we direly need in the present circumstances in many parts of the country.

Once again, I associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed here on

the sad demise of a liberal democrat Mr. Pataskar.

श्री श्रीचन्व गायड़ (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज श्री पाटस्कर के देहान्त से देश को सचमुच एक बहुत बड़ी हानि हुई है। श्री पाटस्कर एक योग्य वकील थे। परन्तु उन्होंने अपने जीवन का लक्ष्य वकालत द्वारा रूपया कमाना न बना कर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जन-सेवा का मार्ग अपनाया। श्री पाटस्कर जिस भी क्षेत्र में गए, वैसे तो यह महाराष्ट्र की तन्मयता देश के अन्दर एक सुप्रसिद्ध बात है, जिस चीज को भी वह लोग तन्मयता से लेते हैं उस को सिरे तक चढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, ठीक उस के अनुरूप ही श्री पाटस्कर ने भी जिस भी क्षेत्र में कदम रखा, चाहे बतौर एक लेब्रिस्लेटर के, चाहे बतौर एक मेम्बर पालियामेंट के, चाहे बतौर एक सफल राज्यपाल के और चाहे एक समाज-सुधारक के रूप में और अन्त में एक शिक्षा शास्त्री के नाते पूना विश्व-विद्यालय की सेवा करते हुये, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में उन्होंने सफलता प्राप्त की और अपनी महान योग्यता का परिचय दिया। 80 वर्ष की आयु में भी जिस दिन उन के देहान्त का समय आया उस दिन भी वह काम करते-करते जिस को टु डाइ इन होनेस कहते हैं, बिस्तरे पर मरने के बजाय देश की सेवा करते हुए, शिक्षा क्षेत्र की सेवा करते हुये उन्होंने अपना जीवन दिया। श्री पाटस्कर एक व्यक्ति नहीं बल्कि एक प्रकार के इन्स्टीट्यूशन थे और जिस योग्यता के साथ उन्होंने हिन्दू कोड बिल को पायलट किया, उस के प्रावधानों से हमें मतभेद हो सकता है, परन्तु जिस योग्यता और सफलतापूर्वक उन्होंने उस के अन्दर भाग लिया वह हमारे पालियामेंट्री डिबेट्स का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। मैं अपने दिल की ओर से उन के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उन के परिवार को हमारी यह भावनाएं पहुँचा दी जायें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Pataskar was a worthy son of the soil and an eminent educationist. His passing away will be a loss to the country. And may I, on behalf of my party and myself, request you to convey our message of condolence to the bereaved family ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप और सदन की नेत्री तथा विरोधी दल के नेता ने श्री पाटस्कर के निधन पर जो भावनाएं व्यक्त की हैं अपने को और अपने दिल को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस संदेश को आप उनके शोक-संतप्त परिवार भेज देंगे।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : On behalf of my party and myself, I associate myself with the noble sentiments of sorrow that you have expressed and the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and other leaders of the Opposition groups have expressed, on the sad demise of Mr. Pataskar. Mr. Pataskar was every inch a nationalist. He was suave and affable in his manners and gentlemanly in his demeanour and all of us were impressed about this man most because of these qualities. I request you to convey our heart-felt condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri) : I want to express my deep sorrow, and associate myself and my party, the Muslim League, with the tribute paid to Mr Pataskar, and participate in the sentiments expressed by the House on the very sad and sudden demise of this worthy and amiable gentleman. Shri Pataskar was a man of sterling character and high and uncommon abilities. In whatever obligation or responsibility he took upon himself, he always, and mostly, followed the process of conciliation rather than of arbitration. In him we saw a unique combination of humility with quiet dignity. He was an erudite scholar and one who was very much interested in the right sort of education for the people of the country. These qualities of head and heart are very rare, and with those qualities he served the interests of the country throughout his life. The country would very much miss

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

this gentleman who had been serving her so very spendidly.

I request that my condolences and those of my party may be included in the message that the House will be sending to the bereaved family.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): One by one, the old leaders, old veterans and freedom-fighters are leaving us. The last one to leave was Shri Pataskar. As a social reformer, as a legislator and as a Member of the Constituent Assembly he left an excellent record, and as a Minister he left his impress when he piloted the Hindu Code Bill. To us coming from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, he was particularly known for the award he gave in our boundary dispute. Now-a-days, awards are creating or leaving behind them a lot of discussion and trouble and controversy, but it so happens that neither in Madras nor in Andhra Pradesh was there any great agitation when his award was given. That only shows that he was able to feel the pulse of the people correctly and arrive at correct solutions.

I wish to associate myself and my group with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and the leaders of the other parties and groups.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): I wish to associate myself with the deep sense of sorrow and the sentiments expressed at the sad demise of Shri H. V. Pataskar who died while working in the Poona University office as Vice chancellor. His services in this House and to the country are well known. But even before coming to this House, I had occasions to meet him since 1937 as a Member of the Bombay Legislature. Before that also, he was a Member of the Bombay Legislature in 1928, and he was one of the able parliamentarians who did believe in the parliamentary traditions of doing things in the most democratic manner. When he came to conclusions or arrived at settlements etc. he did so by responding to the other man's viewpoint and by paying proper respect to them. While achieving all things that he achieved, he did so in a very silent and quiet way, always giving the impression of a person who

[SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL]

was not much capable, but the results showed that his capacity to achieve results was remarkable.

Even after having retired from here, he went as Governor of Madhya Pradesh and from there he again went back to Maharashtra to work in the university field. Even while he was Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, he was greatly interested in effecting a solution to the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore, because he felt it very sadly that though he was able to settle the dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, he was not able to help in coming to a conclusion on this issue.

On behalf of my Party and on my behalf, I join in the sentiments that have been expressed.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दादा साहेब पाटकर चले गये। उन के साथ हमारा पिछले 40 वर्षों से बड़ा गहरा सम्बन्ध था। उन के जाने से इस हाउस को और हमको बड़ा दुख हुआ है। उन का जीवन सार्वजनिक कामों में ही गुजरा, वे बड़े शान्त और डेमोक्रेटिक माइण्ड के थे। 40 वर्ष पहले जो कॉन्फ्रेंस बेलगांव में हुई थी, उस वक्त हम दोनों साथी थे और तब से साथ-साथ काम करते रहे। मुझे उन के चले जाने का बड़ा दुख है और इस हाउस में उन के चले जाने से दुख में शामिल होने का जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उसमें शामिल होता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : As a mark of sorrow, the House will stand in silence for a short while.

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Houses in Urban Areas

+

1. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA ;**
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of shortage of houses in urban areas exorbitant rents are charged besides salami or Pugree which are beyond the means of common man;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been undertaken to ascertain the number and type of houses that are needed in the country to provide accommodation to the needy on suitable and easy terms, and if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) how Government propose to meet this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

There has been no exhaustive housing survey on a country-wide scale. A general study of the problem of housing in the country has, however, been made. The present total shortage of houses in the urban areas has been estimated to be about 1.2 crores dwelling units, including those which have to be substantially improved or totally rebuilt. The census of 1971 aims to make a more detailed study of the housing situation. So long as the present great shortage exists, the mal-practice of some house-owners charging exorbitant rents from the common man besides salami or pugree, cannot be ruled out, despite the existence of rent control laws.

2. With a view to ameliorating the housing conditions of people in the low and middle income groups (more particularly the former), the Government of India have introduced the following housing schemes, which have been in operation in the country from the year noted against each :—

- (i) The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community
.....1952

- (ii) The Low Income Group Housing Scheme 1954
- (iii) The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.....1956
- (iv) The Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme.....1956
- (v) The village Housing Projects Scheme 1957
- (vi) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme 1959
- (vii) The Land Acquisition and Development Scheme 1959
- (viii) The Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees
..... 1959
- (ix) Jhugi and Jhonpri Removal Scheme for Delhi.....1960

The salient features of those schemes are available in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 1968-69.

The Government of India have also now decided to set up a Revolving Fund for housing and urban development to be administered by a new Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation to be set up shortly. The main objective of the Revolving Fund will be to mobilise and generate resources for executing housing and land development schemes on a large and rapid scale. This measure should help, but there is need for substantial private saving and investment to fill the gap in housing stock.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Before I put the first supplementary of this momentous session, I wish you a trouble-free and peaceful House and I hope both sides of the House will co-operate with you towards this end.

Now coming to my question of the Housing Problem, the hon. Minister has just enumerated 9 schemes in the statement laid on the table, which have been in operation since 1952; But does he agree with me that in spite of these high-sounding schemes, the problem of housing, especially in urban areas, is getting more acute day by day? He has further stated that to ease the situation,

Government has decided to set up a revolving fund which will be administered by a new Housing and Urban Development Corporation. What are the details of this scheme and what is the target date within which the number of houses envisaged are going to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The schemes are being finalised. But the tentative idea is that first of all we construct only 2-rooms and 3-rooms, because we have found that even so far as government employees are concerned, 50 per cent is the total satisfaction so far.

AN HON. MEMBER : 47 per cent.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : In the Urban areas, as has been rightly pointed out by my hon. friend, the premium for the purpose of getting one-room is reported to be—I have no proof for this—about Rs. 10,000–12,000. If I can give 2 rooms for Rs. 10,000 he will be prepared to purchase it. This is one aspect.

The second aspect is slum clearance. There are very valuable areas occupied by slums. If we have a transit camp and remove the slum dwellers and if we construct vertically, practically we will be able to House them in one-third of the area, and two-thirds will be available for commercial

use also. The same applies to squatters. This, ni a nutshell, is the method which we propose to follow.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : The hon. Minister has just talked about Constructing vertical buildings in the places of slums, but I may remind him that a few days back he himself had stated in Delhi that if the bungalows of the Ministers and high officers are converted into multi-storeyed flats and the land attached to them is sold, it will fetch Rs. 50 crores or so. Is he going to put that scheme into operation; if not, why not ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is under consideration.

श्री जगेश्वर यादव : बड़े बड़े नगरों में साधारण कर्मचारियों और सरकारी नौकरों के लिए मकान की प्राबल्य इतनी ज्यादा है कि वे जितनी तनख्वाह पते हैं, उस से ज्यादा उन को मकान का किराया देना पड़ता है, उन के खाने के लिए भी नहीं बच पाता है। न उनको मकान दिया जाता है और न जमीन दी जाती है। ऐसी हालत में वे कैसे सरकार का काम कर सकेंगे। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में आश्वासन तो बड़े बड़े देती रहती है लेकिन बड़े बड़े शहरों में इन गरीबों और साधारण आदमियों के लिए रहने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती। फँटियों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की भी यही हालत है, उनके रहने के लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अब तक आश्वासन देती रहेगी तथा उन के लिए आप कैसे व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री के० के० शाह : जैसा मैंने अभी बताया लो-इन्कमग्रुप और मिडिल इन्कम ग्रुप की स्कीमें चालू रहेंगी। इस के अलावा हम जो काम-शियल उपयोग करेंगे और उस में जो मुनाफा होगा, उसका उपयोग भी लो-इन्कमग्रुप को सब्सिडाइज करने के लिए किया जायगा।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : The urban housing scheme fails in the States because the amount sanctioned for each scheme is not spent fully, and there are many hurdles like ceiling on loan etc. May I know what steps have been taken to see that the money allotted to the States is spent fully and does not lapse ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is true that the moneys allotted to some States were not utilised, but then we are now pressing upon the State Governments to see that the money allotted is fully utilised for the purpose for which it is given.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Coming to part (b) of the Question, since independence, year after year the shortage of housing has been increasing to such an extent that today 75 per cent of India's population does not

have adequate housing. May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister : what was the extent of shortage, according to whatever estimates or studies that have been conducted, at the beginning of the First Plan, to what extent it has been increasing year after year, what was the extent at the end of the Third Plan, and what efforts are going to be made by the Government to see that this shortage is eliminated? If not, would they explain, by what year, by the development process adopted by the Government up till now, 90 per cent of the population of India will be left with no housing facility?

MR. SPEAKER : I doubt if I shall allow this question going into the various Plans for the whole of India.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You might kindly read part (b) of the question. It relates to the whole of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : But not the whole of the plans. Of course, he may give the relevant reply.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : I am here to judge the relevance, not your self.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The total shortage so far as the urban areas is concerned will be more than crore of tenements, and so far as the rural areas is concerned, it will be more than seven crore tenements. The houses that were sanctioned upto the end of 1969 according to the progress report received were 4 97,968 and the number constructed comes to 3,83,271. Therefore, it is not my case that we have made any appreciable progress in meeting the house shortage. We shall benefit from the experience that we got in Delhi, namely, of having a revolving fund. We have provided a revolving fund of Rs. 5 crores in Delhi... (Interruptions)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He is not replying to the point. My question was : what was the extent of shortage at the beginning of the First Plan and how it has developed over the years. He does not reply to that. Let him say he does not know it.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give separate notice. You are asking a question about

the First Plan. How does it arise from this question?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कबूल किया कि शहरों में एक करोड़ 20 लाख मकानों की इस समय आवश्यकता है और देहातों में सात करोड़ से भी ज्यादा मकानों की आवश्यकता है। जो उपाए वे बता रहे हैं, रिवाल्बिंग फंड इत्यादि के, उन उपायों से मेरी राय में अगले दो सौ वर्षों में भी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को रहने के लिए मकान मिलने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि अगले 10-15 वर्षों के भीतर हर हिन्दुस्तानी को रहने के लिए मकान मिले उसके मेरे दो सुझाव मानने के लिए तैयार हैं? एक तो यह कि शहरी जमीन को आज जो सट्टा बाजार में खरीदने बेचने का काम निजी जमीन केमालिक, राज्य सरकारें और महानगरपालिकाएँ कर रही हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। एक तो यह कि शहरी जमीन के दाम पर जो सट्टा चलता है उसको रोकने के लिए शहरी जमीन को खरीदने और वाले घंघे को बन्द करेंगे।

दूसरे यह कि जब तक हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी रहने के लिए मकान न मिल जाए तब तक किसी को भी पांच सौ स्वचायर फीट से ज्यादा जगह नहीं मिलेगी—यह नियम सरकार के सबसे बड़े अफसर से लेकर सबसे छोटे आदमी तक चलाया जाए, क्या इसके लिए सरकार तैयार है?... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is a suggestion for consideration.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : क्या आप इस पर सोचेंगे?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह कोई सुझाव नहीं है, सीधा प्रश्न है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : If the Minister is not answering that question let us pass on the next question.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have answered the questions. It is a suggestion for consideration.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : मेरे प्रश्न का ठोस उत्तर आना चाहिए। ग्राम तो समाजवाद की बातें करते हैं। मैंने दो सुझाव रखकर प्रश्न किया है। ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। जमीन के दामों पर लगाम और मकान की जगह पर रोक, मेरे इन दो प्रश्नों का ठोस उत्तर आना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपकी नीति क्या है, वह बताइये ? रिवाल्विग फंड कोई नीति नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... 500 स्क्वायर फीट से ज्यादा जगह किसी को नहीं मिलेगी, इसको आप कबूल कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Fernandes ! What are you doing ? Why are you disturbing the House ? Please sit down.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : इस प्रश्न को मैं इस सदन में नहीं उठाऊंगा तो फिर और कहाँ उठाऊंगा ? इस देश में मकान की बहुत विषम समस्या है। मेरे क्षेत्र में घ्राधे से ज्यादा आदमी फुटपाथ पर सोते हैं और वहाँ पर प्रधान मन्त्री के लिए नया मकान बनाने की बात उठती है। मुझे इस बात पर बहुत गुस्सा है... (व्यवधान) ... ये यहाँ पर समाजवाद की बातें कहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? Please sit down. Shri S. R. Damani.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know from the hon. Minister (Interruption).

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV rose— (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Are you disturbing the whole House ? Now, Shri DAMANI.

SHRI S. R. Damani : In order to reduce overcrowding in big cities

Mr. SPEAKER : I had called the hon. Member much earlier. He was not able to put his question in spite of my repetitions.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I did stand up and started putting my question but neither the hon. Members nor the Minister could hear anything.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you come out with your question now ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Yes, Sir. I want to know how far the policy adopted by the Government to reduce the congestion in the big cities is progressing or succeeding, and why the big industries in the big cities have not been shifting to the small cities and why this shift has not been taking place according to the Plan.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am extremely happy that after this idea has been accepted and is being worked out, I get so much support from the House. I am very happy and glad about it. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is only the revolving fund which has created the expectations, and I am glad that I am getting the support from the House. The second question is a very relevant one. It is true that the planning in future should be such that the shifting from the rural to the urban areas is minimised. That is the only way of preventing shortage in the urban areas.

Appointment of Third Pay Commission

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*2. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had asked various Central Government Employees Organisations to send proposals for inclusion in the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so, how many Organisations have submitted such proposals;

(c) Whether the terms of reference, the composition of the Commission and the time by which their report is to be submitted have been finalised and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Whether an interim relief will be paid within two months from the date of appointment of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) All recognized federations of Central Government employees as well as all recognized unions and associations of Central Government employees not included in the above federations, which were represented on the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery as on 1.12.1969, were invited to send their suggestions regarding the terms of reference of the proposed Pay Commission.

(b) 34.

(c) Government hope to announce the terms of reference, composition etc. of the proposed Pay Commission very shortly.

(d) Interim relief, if any, on account of increased cost of living as also the date of its effect, will form part of the terms of reference.

SHRI N.R. LASKAR: The hon. Prime Minister has already expressed her wish; she wished that the Commission could submit a report within two years, but I doubt very much because the Second Pay Commission had to deal with only three lakh employees and now it is about 21 lakhs. Therefore, in the meanwhile, will the Government consider about asking the Commission to give any interim relief to the employees or not?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have already said in the main body of the answer that it would also be part of the terms of reference.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sondhi. I am only afraid he is too fresh!

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This question does involve certain matters on which you yourself, Sir, will feel exercised. The appointment of the third Pay Commission

will be meaningful or meaningless according as Government succeeds in inspiring confidence in the Government employees or not. The question of interim relief is a basic one. Is the Prime Minister aware of the hardships, distress and failure of the basic amenities of human living, which are widespread in Delhi among the Government employees? May I ask her whether the Government will at least give some immediate interim relief to the Central Government employees? I will give one illustration. There are Government employees who have been adversely affected by the merger of DA and basic pay. In the matter of house rent, they have suffered a loss of as much as Rs. 100 per month. Imagine a family which has to do without Rs. 100 a month. Will the Prime Minister here and now announce something concretely? What does it mean? Interim relief means here and now, today. In the case of Germany and France, recently the emoluments of Government employees were raised. That means socialism and social justice.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The question of interim relief also will be referred to the Pay Commission. But we would not wait till the entire report of the Pay Commission comes out. We would hope that as soon as they are able to do so, they would give an interim report indicating what should be the interim relief to be given to the employees and the Government would consider it.

About the house rent, this question has been agitating the minds of employees since long. There seems to be some anomaly. We have already examined this question and we would give further consideration to it. But it is also a fact that the production of rent receipt is absolutely essential.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Why?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is very clear. It is because in certain cases, this facility is being misused.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You are casting aspersion on the hard-working Government employees. You may have misused it; don't accuse others. This is a very wrong approach, I challenge him. Let him come with me and see how many Government employ-

yees are not able to make both ends meet. They have no vegetables, fruits and eggs. There is no nutrition or protein content in their diet. If the minister incharge was Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmed, he could be excused. But here is a Minister who is a young man who should give an answer. Let him rise up and say that in the case of Government employees, he will give them immediately what they are entitled to. What are these scraps of paper which he calls house rent receipts? In the name of human justice, Sir, ask this young man to get up and talk like a young man. Let him give some assurance. My eloquence should be worth something.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very happy that Mr. George Fernandes and Mr. Sondhi are letting out steam today ; now it will become quite normal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Apart from the details of the terms of reference which the minister says are under consideration, I want to know whether Government has decided or not to give the Pay Commission a direction that the revision of the pay structure of the Central Government employees should be based on the minimum need-based wage norm which this Government itself defined and formulated in 1957, i.e. 13 years ago? Are we to take it that the Pay Commission will at least be told to take that need-based minimum wage norm as the basis of new pay structure or are we to take it that the Government wants to give the go-by to the norm which was formulated by itself and it is not prepared to implement it now?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as this problem is concerned, our general sympathy is on the side of the workers.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Lip service.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The main question is its feasibility and practicability. We would refer this also as one of the terms of reference to the Pay Commission.

श्री रवि राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि तीसरा पे कमीशन बनाने के समय यह ध्यान में रखा जायेगा कि उस की जो सिफारिशें आयेंगी उन को अवार्ड की तरह माना जायेगा, और क्या मजदूरों के कोई प्रतिनिधि इस पे कमिशन के सदस्य बनने वाले हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is very difficult to say categorically that we would consider it as an award. It would certainly receive our very serious consideration.

श्री रवि राय : सीरियस कंसिडरेशन का क्या मतलब है ? मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि इस सिफारिशों को अवार्ड की तरह माना जायेगा या नहीं ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : एक दम अवार्ड की तरह मानना तो कठिन होगा, लेकिन इसके बारे में जितने भी मुद्दे हैं उन को हम सीरियस कंसिडरेशन देंगे, उन पर विचार करेंगे । लेकिन जहाँ तक लेबर प्रतिनिधि का सवाल है, बैसे तो यहाँ मल्टिप्लिसिटी आफ यूनियन्स है, मगर जो वेल रिप्रेजेंटेटिव यूनियन हैं उस को प्रतिनिधित्व देने का जरूर प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पे कमीशन नियुक्त किया जायेगा वह जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुलाजिम हैं उन के लिए ही होगा या जो केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश हैं उन के लिये भी होगा । केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों के मुलाजिमों के लिये कोई ठीक ग्रेड नहीं है । हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुलाजिमों की जो तनखाहें हैं उनको न तो पंजाब से मिलाया जाता है और न हरियाणा से मिलाया जाता है । इस पे कमीशन के द्वारा जो केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश हैं उन के मुलाजिमों की तनखाहों के ऊपर भी विचार किया जायेगा । अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक यूनियन टेरिटरिज के मुलाजिमों का ताल्लुक है, उन का भी समावेश इस में होगा ।

SHRI NAMBIAR : The hon. Minister has stated just now that the question of interim relief will be decided after the interim report is received. Now nothing has been decided either about the personnel of the Pay Commission or its terms of reference. The interim report of the Commission is, therefore, bound to take quite some time.

In view of that, will the Government consider the question of giving some interim relife without waiting for any interim report from the Commission?

MR. SPEAKER: That question has already been asked.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The hon. Minister answered the question whether interim relief will be part of the award. That report may come after two years. The hon. Member is asking about immediate relief.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: May I make myself quite clear? I have not stated that it will be part of the Award. I said that it will be a point in the terms of reference.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Irrespective of the interim and final report whether some immediate relief will be given is the question.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been asked and replied to a number of times.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय: केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत बहुत से ऐसे उद्योग चल रहे हैं जिन में काफी संख्या में कैंजुअल लेबर काम करती है। क्या सरकार उन के बारे में भी विचार करने को तीसरे वेतन आयोग से कहेंगी क्योंकि उनकी बहुत गिरी हुई हालत है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: जो डिपार्टमेंटल अन्डर-टेकिंग्स के मुलाजिम हैं, जैसे डिफेंस के लोग हैं, उनका समावेश तो होगा, लेकिन जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स हैं, जिन के डिफरेंट वेज बोर्ड्स हैं, उनका नहीं होगा। रेलवे के लिये यही पे कमीशन होगा।

SHRI S. KUNDU: As the terms of reference of the Pay Commission are, it will concern only the Government employees. There are many people employed by the Government who are not considered as Government employees, like the casual labourers. There are five lakhs casual labourers in the Railways who are getting less than Rs. 60 a month as wages. I want to know whether this Pay Commission will determine their wages also and whether benefit will accrue to them also out of this Pay Commission.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Casual Labour would not be a part of the terms of the Pay Commission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the hon. Minister tell us whether in the Pay Commission he is going to include any employees' representative?

MR. SPEAKER: That was asked already.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to get any observation from the Pay Commission about the desirability of paying any interim relief or whether he is asking the Pay Commission to recommend as to what should be the quantum or nature of relief that should be given to the employees.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: When I say that this will be point of reference, it only means that if the Pay Commission considers it desirable and necessary that interim relief has to be given, it is certainly welcome to give its recommendation.

Nationalisation of Drug Industry

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*3. SHRI M. H. GOWDA :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to nationalise the Drug Industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. H. GOWDA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether drugs that are supplied to the poor are sold at a high prices and whether the Minister is going to nationalise the drug industry.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Concerning nationalisation, I have said, "No" in my reply to the main question. Concerning prices of drugs, it is true that some of the basic drugs, which are not included in the pharmacopoeial formulations, are being sold at a high price.

SHRI NAMBIAR : How to bring down the prices, is the question. We know that they are being sold at high prices.

SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN : What steps have Government taken to bring down the prices ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that the prices of drugs manufactured in this country are very exorbitant and beyond the reach of the common man to buy them—at times, the prices are fifty times more than the manufacturing cost—may I know whether the hon. Minister, sometime back, met certain representatives of the manufacturers, had a discussion with them and went before them on bended knees to curb the prices and, if so, what is the response of manufacturers concerned or does he propose to continue to surrender to the private sector all the time at the cost of the people of this country ?

श्री. जार्ज करनेन्डीज : क्या पब्लिक सेक्टर नहीं लूट रहा है ? क्या हिन्दुस्तान एन्टी-बायोटेक्स के दाम कुछ कम हैं ? वही दाम हैं ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : About the high prices of drugs, probably, the reference is to a news-item that appeared in the Press and, as I said in the beginning, the prices of certain drugs which are being sold are on the high side.....

SHRI HEM BARUA : Fifty times more than the manufacturing cost.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is your estimate. As I said, it is on the high side. Concerning this problem, the Tariff Commission was appointed and, sometime back, they submitted the report to the Government which is under consideration. The decision of the Government with regard to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission is being formulated which will soon be placed

before the Cabinet and it will be announced. The efforts are being made to reduce prices. We met the industry and the trade just for the purpose of understanding the points of view of the industry and the trade. The Government is trying there level best to evolve some formula so that the prices are brought down and are within the easy reach of the common people.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The hon. Minister has admitted that the prices are exorbitant. We are interested in knowing what steps he has taken to curb the prices.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The highest return on capital employed is earned by the drug companies. The return amounts to about 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the capital employed by the drug concerns. In view of this fact, would the Government give an ultimatum to the drug companies that within a period of, say, 15 days or a month, either they bring down the prices or the Government will take over the industry. Besides, I would like to know what has been the report of the Tariff Commission on this issue.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I said, the Tariff Commission went into about 18 basic drugs and about 39 formulations. They have made the recommendations which are under examination of the Government and the decision of the Government will be formulated which will be submitted to the Cabinet and then the decision will be announced. As regards the level of prices, as I said in the beginning, the prices are very high.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : What are you doing about it? You are not doing anything. *(Interruption)*

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Let him complete his answer

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : About the prices of drugs manufactured in public sector undertakings also, they are on the high side. We are taking steps to bring down the prices so that they become within the easy reach of the common people.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What about the ultimatum given to the private companies to bring down the prices within a certain period ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : We met the trade and the industry just for the purpose of bringing down the prices within the shortest possible time.

श्री जार्ज फरेन्डोज : हिंदुस्तान एंटी-बायाटिक्स के दाम क्यों ज्यादा हैं? वह भी मुनाफाखोर हैं!

श्री रवि राय : उसकी मालिक तो सरकार है। वह क्या कर रही है।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Has an ultimatum been given to the private companies?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is not a question of giving any ultimatum. We are taking steps to bring down the prices which will be within the easy reach of the common people.

Mobile Hospitals

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*4. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH;
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up mobile hospitals in Medical Colleges in every State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A pilot scheme for attaching mobile training-cum-service units with 50 hospitals to selected Medical Colleges is under

the consideration of the Government. At a later stage, depending upon the availability of funds, the scheme may be extended to other Medical Colleges.

The mobile training-cum-service units are intended to serve the twin purpose of imparting training to final year medical students and interns in a rural area and providing facilities of medical care, public health and family planning to the rural population. Each unit will be fully equipped to function as a mobile hospital and operate in different rural localities for specified periods. About 15-20 final year medical students and 10-12 interns will stay in each camp with their teachers and render voluntary service. Some extra staff will also be attached to each unit and the medical and public health facilities available locally and under various national health programmes will be placed at its disposal.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में बहुत से ऐसे इलाके हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हैं जहाँ अस्पतालों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और वहाँ की जनता को बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है तो उन क्षेत्रों का विशेष ध्यान इस योजना में रखा जायगा ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Yes, Sir.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके जरिये से जो दवा बांटी जायगी उस में मुतवातिर दंग से दवा मरीजों को मिल सके, इसकी व्यवस्था की जायगी ?

श्री के० के० शाह : मोबाइल अस्पताल में जिस मरीज की दवा होगी उस दवा का इंतजाम हम करेंगे।

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know, Sir, whether these mobile hospitals will visit rural areas and villages and stay there to give examination to the patients and also treatment and whether these patients will be brought to the cities if advanced treatment

is required. Will there be a relations between these two ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: In 90% of the cases it will not be necessary to bring them because we are going to provide beds there itself and see that the patients are treated and if necessary, they will be brought over to the cities.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: In the proposed Fourth Plan more funds are going to be allotted for the Family Planning and Health measures. In view of this fact, will the Government be pleased to extend to all the medical colleges the proposed scheme at the same time ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to follow what he said.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of Housing Plots to M. Ps.

***5. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 198 on the 17th November, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the full details of the proposal to allot plots to the Members of Parliament in Delhi have been finalised ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when the allotment will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). Government have decided to allot, in the Schemes being developed by the Delhi Development Authority, plots of 200 square yards to Members of Parliament whose income is not above Rs. 18,000/-.

Requests for allotment of land received up to the end of January 1970 from Members of Parliament have been forwarded to the Delhi Development Authority for further action. Formal allotments are

expected to be made by the Authority shortly.

Participation of Bihar and Assam in Equity Capital of Three Refineries

***6. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements for the participation of the States of Assam and Bihar in the equity capital of the three Refineries have been given consideration ;

(b) whether documentations in respect of land acquired for the three Refineries and buildings acquired from the Railways at Hathidah have been completed ; and

(c) whether formal agreements have been reached or made with regard to certain Depots and installations built on Government land or other lands belonging to private individuals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) Documentation in respect of land acquired for Gauhati and Barauni refineries is not yet complete. Land acquired for Gujarat refinery has been finally transferred to Indian Oil Corporation. The sale deed for buildings acquired from the Railways is likely to be finalised in the near future.

(c) The information in regard to the depots and installations is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गैर-सरकारी तेल कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

***7. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :**

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री पी० विश्वम्भरन :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गैर-सरकारी तेल कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सरकार जन-हित में यह आवश्यक नहीं समझती है कि इस समय प्राइवेट तेल कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए ।

Assistance given by Industrial Finance Corporation to one Industrial Group

*8. SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an assistance of Rs. 11.85 crores has been given to one Industrial Group by Industrial Finance Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the name of Industrial Group ;

(c) whether Government will keep a watch on the distribution of loans by the I.F.C. to discourage the tendency of concentration of economic power in a few hands ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal to that effect and when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETH): (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sanctioned the following financial assistance to Madras Aluminium Company Limited for setting up a plant at Mettur (Tamil Nadu State) for the manufacture of 10,000 tonnes of aluminium ingots per annum :—

	Rs. in lakhs	Remarks
		Actual shares taken up
(i) Underwriting of share capital	120.00	91.21
(ii) Guarantee for foreign currency loan : Gross sanction	671.36	
Net actual cost of equipment imported (at pre-devaluation rate)	614.92	} *The increase in the value of guarantee as a result of devaluation was 350.39
	965.31*	
(iii) Rupee loans	100.00	
(iv) Total	1185.31	

Though the size of the total assistance looks apparently large, nearly 80% of the assistance comprised the guarantee facility which was in the nature of a contingent liability.

Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd. is listed in the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission as one of the seven companies comprising the business group/house of Shri V. Rangaswamy Naidu. This is the only company belonging to the above mentioned industrial group to which the Industrial Finance Corporation has granted assistance.

(c) and (d). Prior to May 1965, the Industrial Finance Corporation had to take the prior approval of the Central Government for underwriting any issue of share capital. Under one of the directives issued to it by the Central Government, it had to report to Government any loan assistance in excess of Rs. 50 lakhs. Under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, the Industrial Finance Corporation has to obtain the prior approval of the Central Government before guaranteeing any foreign currency loans for import of equipment from abroad. The Industrial Finance Corporation secured all the necessary clearances from the Central Government.

On the general question whether the Government would keep a watch on the distribution of loans by the Industrial Finance Corporation to discourage the tendency of concentration of economic power in a few hands, in terms of the statutory directives issued to it by the Central Government, the Industrial Finance Corporation has

- (i) to report to Central Government (now the Industrial Development Bank of India) all cases of loans in excess of Rs. 50 lakhs to any single industrial concern ;
- (ii) to seek the prior approval of the Central Government (now the IDBI) before granting loan of any size to any one concern where the concern has already been granted loans on three previous occasions ;
- (iii) to get the prior approval of the Central Government (now the IDBI)

where the aggregate loan to a party including the proposed loan exceed Rs. 1 crore ;

- (iv) to refer to Government (now the IDBI) for orders all cases where the total amount of loan granted to industrial concerns which are owned, managed or controlled by a closely connected group of industrialists, exceeds Rs. 1 crore.

Government have now announced their decision on the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. In the case of major projects involving substantial assistance from public financial institutions, it will be ensured in future that there is a greater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels. Public financial institution will also, as part of their financial assistance arrangements, exercise option for converting loan given and debentures issued in future, either wholly or partly, into equity within a specified period of time. These measures combined with the change proposed in the Industrial Licensing Policies are expected to help mitigate the concentration of economic power.

Prosecution Proceedings against Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali

- *9. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start prosecution proceedings against Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali for her receiving foreign money in Swiss Francs from Chinese Bank in the year 1964-65;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking legal action against her?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI : (a) to (c). The Government has no information about the receipt by Srimati Aruna Asaf Ali of Swiss Francs from the Chinese Bank in the year 1964-65. The other questions therefore do not arise. However, in 1966 she received a gift of Rs. 7,95,544 in Swiss Francs from abroad. This amount was remitted by her from Switzerland to India through official channels under the National Defence Remittance Scheme. No question of prosecution can, therefore, arise in respect of the said remittance.

Seventh National Conference of the Indian Academy of Paediatricians

*10. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the Seventh National Conference of the Indian Academy of Paediatricians held in first week of January, 1970; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for improving the health of the children in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASHEKHAR : (a) Government do not have a copy of the report with them. We are obtaining a copy of the report and the recommendations will be examined expeditiously.

(b) Measures taken to improve the health of children are :

(i) Improvement of medical care for mothers and children both institutional and domiciliary.

(ii) Control of communicable diseases :

(a) National Programmes like the

National Malaria Eradication Programme, the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, Tuberculosis Control Programme etc.

(b) Local production of vaccines to immunise children against diseases like diphtheria, Whooping cough, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus.

(iii) Improvement of nutrition of mothers and children.

(iv) Provision of safe drinking water improvement of sanitation.

(v) Training of personnel, medical and para-medical.

Supply of oil Barrels and Bitumen Drums to Indian Oil Corporation.

*11. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. had invited Tender No. OP/2/69 dated the 26th March, 1969 for 7,50,000 Oil barrels and Tender No. OP/1/69 dated the 26th March, 1969 for 4,50,000 bitumen drums for their requirements at Madras ;

(b) If so, the names of the parties who quoted against these tenders along with their rates and respective terms and conditions;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation have placed their orders on Pankaj Iron and Steel Works, Madras both for supply of Oil Barrels and Bitumen drums, if so, at what rates and terms and conditions;

(d) whether it is a Company/Proprietorship or Partnership concern; and

(c) the names of their Directors/Proprietor/Partners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHANAN) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the names of the parties who quoted against these tenders along with their rates and respective terms and conditions is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2532/70*]

(c) Order for bitumen drums has been placed on M/s. Pankaj Iron and Steel Works (Pvt.) Limited, Madras. Orders for lube barrels has been placed on M/s. Petrochem Steel Fabricators Private Limited Madras. The orders placed on these parties are for fabrication from IOC's steel. The rate payable in respect of bitumen drums delivered at Madras Refinery is Rs. 2.91 per drum irrespective of whether the steel is in coils or in sheets. The rate payable in respect of lube barrels delivered at IOC's lube plant is Rs. 8.89 per barrel in case the steel is in sheets and Rs. 9.67 per barrel in case the steel is in coils.

(d) and (e). A statement giving the desired information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2532/70*]

Repatriation of Purses presented to South Vietnamese Delegation

*12. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government of the South

Vietnamese Delegation visited India during December 1969 and January 1970;

(b) whether they were presented purses worth several thousand of rupees by various organisations in the country; and

(c) whether this money has been allowed to be repatriated out of the country and if so, under what rules ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) At the invitation of two private organisations a group of six persons sponsored by the provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam visited India from December 13 1960 to January 9, 1970.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Development of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

*13. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the expenditure for the development of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas has been deplorably low in proportion to the National income of this region, and

(b) if so, (i) the total income during the last three plan periods with a planwise break-up; and

(c) the total expenditure during the last three plan periods with a planwise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). National Income data and accounts of receipts and expenditure are not kept district-wise. The State Government are therefore unable to furnish information in the manner desired.

Loans to Small Scale Industries and Farmers and others by Nationalised Banks

*14. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Small Scale Industries, Farmers and other individuals to whom the 14 large Banks nationalised by Government have given loans under the new Schemes during the period July, 1969 to December, 1969 and the amount of such loans ;

(b) how much loan was given by these Banks during the period from July, 1967 to December, 1968 under the above heads ; and

(c) which of the Banks have introduced new Schemes under which the poor people can take loan easily and what are the details of such Schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2533/69.*].

Grant by I. O. C. of Dealership of Petrol Pumps to Unemployed Engineers

*15. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to give sanction to a scheme of the Indian Oil Corporation to appoint unemployed engineers and other graduates as dealers of their petrol pumps after giving the training;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation recently approached Government for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The following scheme has been finalised in consultation with the Indian Oil Corporation :—

- (i) Dealerships for retail outlets, for kerosene/Light Diesel Oil and Indane (domestic and commercial use) will normally be awarded to suitable unemployed graduates from recognised institutions.
- (ii) Press notices for individual dealerships will be issued in two widely read daily newspapers, one English and the other a regional language newspaper.
- (iii) Only applicants under 30 years of age will be eligible.
- (iv) Applicants should belong to the lower income groups (*i.e.* family income up to around Rs. 10,000/- per annum) and should belong to the civil district in which the dealership is to be operated or to contiguous civil districts (within the same State).
- (v) Weightage will be given to demobilized Emergency Commissioned Officers, other ex-service-men and members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- (vi) Efforts will be made to secure the needed financial assistance from the banks.

Probe into the Selling of National Rayon Corporation Shares to British Burma Petrol

*16. **SHRI UMANATH :**
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation sold about 35,000 shares of National Rayon Corporation to British Burma Petrol at prices allegedly well below the face value of the shares;

(b) whether following this sale, the control of National Rayon Corporation passed into the hands of British Burma Petrol which is a sterling company;

(c) whether serious allegations have been made against the way this deal had been carried out ; and

(d) whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the sale of National Rayon Corporation shares to British Burma Petrol and connected developments ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The L. I. C. sold 35,285 5.55% Cumulative Preference Shares of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd. of the face value of Rs. 100/- each through a broker at Rs. 100/- per share. The then market price was Rs. 66/- only. The L.I.C. was not aware on whose behalf the shares were purchased by the broker.

(b) Government is not aware whether as a result of sale of these shares, the control of National Rayon Corporation Ltd. passed into the hands of the British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd. It may, however, be pointed out that British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd., though a sterling company, is controlled in India by Indians and all its assets are held in India.

(c) and (d). Certain allegations were made in an article appearing in the Economic & Political Weekly dated 20-12-1969 under

the title "L. I. C. as Santa Claus". The allegation which was made on a mistaken impression as to the sale price was refuted by the L. I. C. in a letter to the Editor of the Weekly. Government do not therefore propose to order any enquiry in the matter.

Techo-Economic Study of Kudermukh Mines in Mysore State

*17. **SHRI S. KUNDU :**
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are presently engaged in a techno-economic study of Kudermukh mines in the Mysore State ;

(b) whether this study has been organised with the help of any foreign country ; and

(c) if so, with which country's collaboration this study has been organised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s. Marcona Corporation of USA and three trading firms of Japan viz. M/s. Mitsui & Co. Limited, M/s. Nissho-Iwai Co. Limited and M/s. Okura Trading Co. Limited (collectively called the MON Group), the foreign collaborators.

Loan of Foreign Exchange to Indian Companies by Foreign Banks

*18. **SHRI LAKHANLAL KAPOOR :**
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign Banks operating in India have offered Foreign exchange loans to Indian companies;

(b) if so, whether these loans have been offered for buying equipment abroad; and

(c) whether Government have considered these proposals of the foreign banks?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some Indian companies have in the past negotiated foreign exchange loans with foreign banks operation in India.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government have considered such proposals either when received from the intending borrowers or on a reference from the Reserve Bank. Such proposals normally pertain to the import of plant and machinery or the purchase of ships and are considered in the light of the need for such equipment or assets and having regard to the terms of the proposed loan.

गणतन्त्र दिवस 1970 के समारोह के अवसर पर सरकारी इमारतों में की गई रोशनी और सजावट पर किया गया व्यय

*19. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर सरकारी इमारतों में की गई रोशनी और सजावट पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया; और

(ख) क्या यह धनराशि गत वर्ष व्यय की गई धनराशि से अधिक है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) 2,55,600 रुपये ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

Utilisation of PL-480 Funds

*20. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had fresh talks recently with the American Government's representatives about the use of PL-480 fund in India ;

(b) If so, the details of the talks ; and

(c) the specific Government's policy about the use of PL-480 funds in view of the ensuing Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The utilisation of accumulated PL-480 funds for mutually acceptable projects of economic development has been discussed from time to time. The last such discussion took place with two U.S. Congressmen and with the Administrator of the U.S. aid agency. The Congressmen suggested the utilisation of these funds for housing and export promotion. Among the ideas, discussed with the Administrator of the U.S. aid agency, were technical and agricultural education, urban development and family planning. It was recognised that before any specific agreements could be reached, further examination and consultation would be necessary. Government will naturally continue to explore the possibility of earmarking these funds for projects and programmes which are mutually acceptable and are included in the Plan.

C.B.I. Enquiry into Charges Against Managing Director of F.A.C.T. Alwaye

*21. SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has enquired into certain charges against the Managing

Director of Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.

(b) whether the report in this regard has been submitted to Government; and

(c) if so, the findings contained in the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The case is still under investigation.

(c) Does not arise.

Price Control on Bricks

*22. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Builders Association has pleaded for the reintroduction of distribution centre together with price control on bricks;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up some machinery to classify the bricks; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the present system of brick distribution?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The Central Builders Association, New Delhi has pleaded for the introduction of distribution control of bricks in Delhi; price control on bricks already exists.

(b) to (d). After discussion with the Brick-Kiln Owners and representatives of the Builders Association and other interested

parties, the Delhi Administration have decided not to introduce distribution control as the Kiln Owners have assured supply of bricks in sufficient quantity at controlled rates. The classification of bricks is already provided for in the Delhi Bricks (Distribution, Sale, Movement and Price) Control Order, 1963 and the directions issued thereunder. Enforcement machinery for this purpose exists. When any complaint of non-availability of bricks at controlled rates is received, it is looked into and suitable action taken.

Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives by Industrial Finance Corporation

*23. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Finance Corporation has given less assistance to industrial co-operatives during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the total number of Industrial Co-operatives which have been closed down during the last three years due to financial difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The assistance given by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to industrial co-operatives during the last few years as compared to the total assistance sanctioned to all concerns is given in the Table enclosed.

The lesser amount of financial assistance in the year 1966-67 was due to the limitation of resources than available to the Corporation, which led to the adoption by it of a system of *inter-se* priorities in which sugar and textile industries did not enjoy a high place. Certain policy issues were also under consideration whether it would be appropriate for the Industrial Finance Corporation to lend to industrial cooperative societies at the normal rate of 8% when the loans granted to the co-

operatives were guaranteed by the Central/State Governments. The question was finally settled in August, 1967 and the Industrial Finance Corporation was advised that it could continue to grant loans to industrial co-operatives at the rate of 8% as hitherto.

It will be seen that taking the last three accounting years as a whole, the Corporation did not give less assistance to the industrial co-operatives.

(c) Government have no ready information regarding the total number of industrial cooperatives in the country which have closed down during the last three years due to financial difficulties. However, of the industrial cooperatives which have been assisted by the Industrial Finance Corporation, only one society, viz., an industrial cooperative weavers spinning mill is lying closed since 4.8.1969 due to inefficiency of management, defective overall planning, inadequate qualified technical staff and shortage of working capital.

TABLE

(Rs. in crores)

Year ended the 30th June	Total financial assistance sanctioned during the year (gross amount)	Assistance sanctioned to industrial co-operatives during the year (gross amount)	Percentage of Column (3) to Column (2)
1	2	3	4
<i>(a) Preceding two years</i>			
1965	33.44	2.63	8.0
1966	43.52	2.43	5.6
<i>(b) Last three years</i>			
1967	22.55	1.60	7.0
1968	26.73	13.20	49.0
1969	30.66	11.46	38.5

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बड़े, मध्यम तथा छोटे
पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गए ऋण

*24. श्री नाथूराम अहिहवार : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा पिछले छः
महीनों के दौरान दिये गए ऋणों का ब्योरा
क्या है;

(ख) बड़े, मध्यम तथा छोटे पैमाने के
उद्योगों को क्रमशः कितने प्रतिशत ऋण दिया
गया; और

(ग) दिये गए ऋणों की प्रतिशतता में क्या
अन्तर है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र०च०
सेठी) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचना, अपेक्षित

तरीके से वर्गीकृत रूप में, तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु, 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा, जून के अन्त से और दिसम्बर, 1969 के अन्त तक की अवधि में लघु उद्योगों को लगभग 20.60 करोड़ रुपये कुल ऋण दिए गए, जो इन बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले कुल ऋणों में इसी अवधि में हुई वृद्धि का करीब 17.44 प्रतिशत है।

Family Planning Schemes

*25. SHRI RAM SINGH AYAR-WAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item quoting the Registrar General of India that India's population will be almost 700 million in 1981; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to modify their Family Planning Schemes in the light of this prediction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR) : (a) Yes Sir. The Registrar General referred to the figures from the official population projections at a Press Conference. These projections have been compiled under the guidance of an Expert Committee set up by the Planning Commission.

(b) The projected rise of population to 700 million in 1981 is not a new development. The Government has been aware of it and the Family Planning Programme has been mounted taking into account this observation and the resources available in the country.

Supply of Water to the Rural Areas of Delhi

26. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal or scheme under consideration of Government to supply water to the rural areas of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ;

(c) the number of villages to be benefited by this scheme together with their names ; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent on this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2534/70.*]

Statue of Mahatma Gandhi near India Gate, New Delhi

*27. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken the decision to instal the statue of Mahatma Gandhi near India Gate;

(b) the names of the personnel who had recommended this decision;

(c) the other details thereof and the approximate cost involved for the statue; and

(d) the date by which the statue is likely to be erected?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government took this decision after taking into consideration the consensus of opinion amongst the leaders of all the

parties of both the Houses of Parliament.

(c) The details and the estimated cost are yet to be finalised.

(d) Proposals, including maquettes of the statue suggested, have been invited from selected sculptors by the end of March, 1970. The erection of the statue will depend on the time needed by the sculptor finally chosen for executing the work; every effort will be made to expedite it.

Reduction in Prices of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

28. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reduced the price of crude oil and other petroleum products, and

(b) if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). On the insistence of the Government the private oil companies, Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex, have reduced the price of crude that they import for their refineries. There has been no direct relationship between the price of imported crude and the price of oil products. The price of oil products was last fixed by the Government on the recommendations of the working Group on Oil Prices (WGOP). The matter has again been reviewed recently by Shri Shantilal Shah Committee whose report is at present under Government's consideration.

Nationalisation of smaller Banks in Private Sector

29. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO ;
SHRI N. K. SANGHI ;
SHRI RAMA CHANDRA
VEERAPPA ;
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to nationalise smaller banks in the private sector, as was indicated by the Minister of State for Finance recently;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the Banks proposed to be nationalised;

(c) whether the foreign banks are also included in this proposal ; and

(d) the consideration on the basis of which the banks are to nationalise and on what basis they will be selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to nationalise the smaller banks in the private sector. The statement made by the Minister of State was in response to a query regarding what action would be taken if such banks persisted in flouting the Reserve Bank's directives,

Nor is there any proposal to nationalise foreign banks.

(d) Does not arise.

Overtime Allowance to Non-Gazetted Staff for Night Duty

*30. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-gazetted staff put on duty over night from 5.00 p. m. to 10.00 a. m. next day (17 hours at a stretch with exacting duties, e. g. in the Parliament Sections in the Ministries and in the Independent offices are paid only Rs. 1.25 per night for class IV and Rs. 3/- per night for other categories, as overtime allowance ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not paying them overtime allowance according to prescribed scale for duty over and above 8 hours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI) : (a) and (b). Office staff other than Parliament Assistants placed on over-time duty in Parliament Sections get over-time allowance according to the prescribed scale. Resident (Night Duty, Clerks and class IV attached to them in the Secretariat offices however get night duty allowance at the rate of Rs. 3/- per night for Clerks and Rs. 1.25 per night for class IV. Since their duty hours themselves have been fixed as "between 5.15 p. m. and 10.15 a. m.," so long as they are on the roster for night duty the provision of an *ad hoc* allowance has been considered appropriate.

Allotment of Plots to Share Holders of Dera-Ismael Khan Co-operative House Building society Ltd., Delhi

1. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two-pieces of land have been allotted to the Dera Ismael Khan Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi viz. free-hold and lease hold ;

(b) what is the criterion fixed for the allotment of the two different types of plots to the share holders ;

(c) whether it is a fact that bigger plots have been cut out of the free-hold land and small plots have been cut out of the lease hold plots with a view to benefit the richer section of the Society and to put the poorer section to the recurring liability of payment of lease ; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. 45 acres of land, which was acquired for the Society before the scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi came into force, is free-hold, and 18 acres, allotted by the Delhi Administration in 1967, is on a lease-hold basis.

(b) This is a matter to be determined by the Society ; it is understood that the basis for the allotment of free-hold plots is to be decided after the development work has been completed.

(c) The exact position in this behalf will be known after the revised lay-out plan, submitted by the Society, has been approved by the Delhi Development Authority.

(d) Does not arise at present.

Lay-out plan, of the Dera Ismael Khan Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi

2. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and sizes of residential, commercial, free-hold, lease-hold plots and other details of the lay-out plan, approved/under approval, of the Dera Ismael Khan Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi ;

(b) the conditions of eligibility for members, to lease-hold, free-hold, commercial and residential plots of different sizes ;

(c) whether bigger plots will be allotted on the basis of the size of the family ; and

(d) whether, and if so, how Government will ensure that :

(i) dependents and others in the same family who hold more than one share benami, and are not entitled to more than one small plot, are not able to manoeuvre to get more than one small plot, under garb of voluntary offer to share bigger plots, or a commercial plot besides a residential plot ;

(ii) surreptitious transfer of shares to the so-called relations is checked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) In the lay-out plan for the entire area, including the free-hold and lease hold areas, submitted by the Society, provision has been made for 648 residential plots ranging between 126 square yards to 252 square yards and a shopping centre on land measuring about 0.29 acres. The plan is yet to be approved by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) So far as the allotment of residential plots in the lease-hold area is concerned, the condition of eligibility for allotment is that the member does not own a residential plot of land/house in Delhi/New Delhi/Delhi Cantonment either in his/her name or in the name of his wife/her husband or any of his/her dependent relations. As regards commercial plots in the lease-hold area, such plots, after being developed by the Society, revert to the Delhi Administration for disposal in such manner as they deem proper. It is for the Society to fix the conditions of eligibility for allotment of residential and commercial plots in the free hold area ; the matter will, it is reported, be decided after the development work has been completed.

(c) No.

(d) Only one residential plot is allotted to each member of the Society, irrespective of the number of shares held by him in the Society. If any irregularities, such as benami transactions, surreptitious transfer of shares to relatives etc., are reported, action under the law can be taken by Government.

Piling up of Coking Coal stocks at Coal Mines

**3. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI :**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of coking coal is lying at the

pitheads of various coal mines because of want of demand;

(b) If so, the quantity and value of the same and the reasons why this coal has not been sold;

(c) the names and locations of collieries where the coal is lying unsold and the number of persons unemployed as a result of the coal not being cleared;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the steel plants which were taking the coal have stopped doing so, if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remove this blockade ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) :**
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The stock of coking coal at the end of December, 1969 was 1.21 million tonnes, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 4.2 crores. The accumulation of Stock was mainly due to decrease of demand by Metallurgical consumers.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

(d) No, Sir. There has been only some reduction in the demand for coal from the steel plants.

(e) The present situation is a temporary one and is expected to ease out as the demand from the steel plants picks up.

Prevention and Cure of Leprosy Cases in India

**4. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of leprosy cases in India and the precise steps taken to prevent and cure the leprosy cases;

(b) the number of hospitals or asylums in the country, the places where they are located and the accommodation in each place;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government propose to pass legislation to sterilise the lepers with a view to prevent this disease and if so, when; and

(d) the salient features of the latest treatment of leprosy with names of drugs commonly used and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The estimated number of leprosy cases in India is about 25 lakhs. The strategy followed in the treatment of leprosy cases in India is Domiciliary-Ambulatory treatment under which the leprosy patients receive treatment near their homes after the case detection programme has been instituted. Under the National Leprosy Control programme established in 1955, 182 Leprosy Control units, and 1130 Survey, education and treatment centres have been established in the country. Besides 42 Leprosy Control Centres are also being run by Voluntary Organisations which are receiving grants-in-aid from the Government of India.

(b) There are 219 leprosy In-patient Institutions in India. The detailed list of Institutions indicating their names, location and the accommodation available in each is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2535/70].

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) Since it is not possible to provide institutional treatment to all leprosy patients the Domiciliary-Ambulatory approach has

been adopted in this country. The old treatment by Hydrocarpus oil injection has been replaced by the modern drug called Diamine diphenyl sulphone popularly known as D.D.S. (Sulphone). This drug is given by mouth once a day for 6 days a week in a regulated schedule dose. Besides D. D. S., the following drugs are also used sparingly :-

1. The semicarbazone

2. D.P.T.

3. B-663 (Lamprene).

But D.D.S. is the most effective and easily administrable drug. With this drug it is easy to treat leprosy on a mass scale in the country. The results of the drugs are spectacular particularly in Lepromatous cases.

Blindness Cases in India

5. SHRI BABURAO PATEL ;
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR ;
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI ;
DR. RANEN SEN ;
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ;
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH ;
SHRI BHAGBAN DAS ;
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ;
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN ;

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of blind persons in India according to the latest statistics, State-wise and the broad causes for the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to Dr. Kalyan Bagchi Nutrition Adviser to the Government, 14,000 children go blind every year due to the lack of Vitamin 'A' in nutrition, in the Southern and Eastern regions only;

(c) what States and districts constitute the 'goitre belt' of the country and the

number of children suffering from physical and mental retardation as a result of lack of iodine;

(d) the exact steps taken to improve malnutrition of children, State-wise and to improve conditions in the goitre belt; and

(e) the quantity and value of iodised Salt produced in the country and the places where it is produced and made available and the price per kilo ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No census of blindness in India, State-wise, has been undertaken recently. On the basis of a few limited surveys it has been estimated that there are about 4.5 million economically blind persons in the country. The major causes of blindness in India are trachoma, small-pox, nutritional deficiencies, cataract, glaucoma and ulcer.

(b) Yes.

(c) A Statement, giving the names of the districts State-wise which constitute the 'goitre belt', is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2536/70*]. Information regarding the number of children suffering from physical and mental retardation as a result of lack of iodine is not available.

(d) Government have taken various steps such as the Supplementary Feeding Programme, production of nutrition food, education in nutrition, treatment of early cases of mal-nutrition, etc., to control nutritional deficiencies. The people effected by goitre are supplied with iodised salt under the Goitre Control Scheme.

(e) In the year 1969, 57,430 Metric Tonnes of iodised salt of the value of Rs. 17,74,852.00 was produced. The iodised salt is produced at Sambhar Lake, Khargoda, Mandi and Calcutta and is supplied to all States and districts which constitute the 'goitre belt'. The sale price varies from Rs. 00.12 paise to Rs. 00.30 paise per kilogram.

Smuggling of Films

6. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some colour feature films were seized recently, near the seashore off Bassein, by the Marine and Preventive Division of the Central Excise Collectorate in Bombay and if so, the names of the films with names of their producers and cost of each film ;

(b) the names of persons arrested in this connection ;

(c) the number of films seized in similar manner during the last two years ; and

(d) the step taken by Government to prevent smuggling of films and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Five coloured feature films were seized on 28th December, 1969 from a room in Bassein in Thana District by the officers of the Marine and Preventive Division of Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay.

The name of the films alongwith the names of their producers and the cost thereof, are as under :—

Name of feature film	Name of Producer	Overseas cost
1	2	3
1. Do Kaliyan (coloured)	A. V. M. Production, Madras.	Ranging between about Rs. 20,000 to 22,000
2. Meherban (coloured)	—do—	—do—
3. Dus Lakh (coloured)	M/s. Gohel Cine Corporation Bombay.	—do—

1	2	3
4. Milan (coloured)	M/s. Prasad Production, Bombay.	...do...
5. Pathar ke Sanam (coloured)	M/s. A. C. Nadlawalla, Bombay.	...do...

(b) No person has so far been arrested. The investigations are in progress.

(c) In all 84 feature films and 9 documentaries were seized during the last two years (1968 and 1969).

(d) Regular intelligence is being collected and preventive activities have been intensified on the coastline to check smuggling of goods including films.

Assessment of Income Tax

7. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total assessed income of each income group for the purpose of income tax assessment in the years 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1968-69 ;

(b) the income tax payable by each income group ; and

(c) the actual collection of tax from each income group during the years referred to above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The requisite information in respect of 1960-61 is given in the Annexure. The information is based on the All India Revenue Statistics. The compilation of the All Indian Revenue Statistics for the years 1965-66 and 1968-69 has not yet been completed. However, information in respect of 1964-65 and 1966-67 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2537/70].

(c) The required information is not readily available and its collection will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Foreign Capital Investment

8. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the outstanding amount of Private foreign investment in India in each industry (country-wise) in each of the year 1965-67 to 1969-70 ;

(b) the share of direct investment to total outstanding foreign investment industry wise and country-wise during these years ;

(c) the net inflow of capital into India on private and official account separately, year-wise from 1966-67 to 1969-70 ; and

(d) the net outflow of capital from India on private and Government account separately during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The latest information about the outstanding foreign business investments in the country is available as at the end of March, 1967. A statement showing country-wise and broad industry-wise break-up of the outstanding foreign private business investments as at the end of March, 1967 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2538/70]

(c) and (d). The latest information available for gross inflow and outflow and net inflow of capital in official and non-official sectors which is for 1966-67 as is follows :

	(Rs. Crores)		
	Gross Inflow	Gross Outflow	Net Inflow
Official Sector	1480	679	+ 801*1
Non-Official Sector	357	206	+ 151†2
Total	1837	885	+ 952

Source :

Article entitled "India's International Investment Position in 1965-66 and 1966-67" (Statement XXI) published in the Reserve Bank of India's Bulletin August 1969.

Notes :

*1. Represents mainly utilisation of external assistance in the form of loans (less re-payment of principal) and PL-480 assistance.

†2. Includes foreign aid used directly in the non-official sector.

Sterilisation of Mosquitoes

9. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of American Entomologists is working here on a seven-year project in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research on sterilisation of mosquitoes ;

(b) if so, the full details of the project ;

(c) what necessity has been felt by Government to spend money on sterilisation of mosquitoes ;

(d) whether it is fact that certain strains of mosquitoes are to be imported to see whether they will mate with the Indian female mosquitoes ; and

(e) the total amount so far spent on the project and whether Government propose to abandon this project in view of its non-utility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTY) : (a) An agreement has been signed between the Government of India and the World Health Organisation for a collaborative study on the genetic control of mosquitoes

in India. This agreement is effective initially for six years, after which W.H.O. in consultation with the Government of India shall review the progress of the Project and the need for further research. A few foreign scientists, including U. S. Nationals, as WHO consultants, have visited the country for preliminary work. Some WHO consultants are expected to come to India to help in the working of the Project.

(b) The details of the project are given below :

In the initial phase of the research project a study of the ecology and biology of *Culex*, *fatigans*, *Aedes aegypti* and *Anopheles stephensi* particularly with regard to the dynamics of mosquito populations and absolute density of these species in the experimental area will be performed.

Experiments will be simultaneously initiated to develop suitable strains of these mosquitoes for genetic control. Bio-engineering studies will be carried out to set up insectaries for the production of large numbers of healthy males of these strains and to develop the most economical processes to produce these strains. Techniques for the separation of sexes will have to be perfected.

The performance of released males will be studied under laboratory, cage and field conditions and computer models will be developed to determine the best ratio of released males to natural males. The method of assessment of result will be perfected and pilot experiments will be carried out to demonstrate the feasibility and practicability of this method. In the terminal phase of the project, investigations will be continued in the experimental areas to study the build-up of mosquito densities and the extent of the number of releases required to maintain in the area mosquito-free.

(c) The Government is not incurring any expenditure on this Project which is considered a useful exploration in the field of public health.

(d) The technical details of the project have yet to be worked out.

(e) The Indian Council of Medical Research has received a sum of Rs. 22,950/- from the World Health Organisation towards the services rendered by the Council during 1969. The Government have no intention to abandon this project, because the diseases transmitted by mosquitoes and other insects continue to pose a serious threat to human health throughout the world. Current methods for mosquito control including both insecticidal treatment and source reduction have serious limitations, such as cost and insecticide resistance, which may limit their long range usefulness. Research has opened potential new methods of insect control. Of these, genetic control, when integrated with conventional techniques, offers promise of more effective and economical means of dealing with the problem of mosquito vectors of human diseases.

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योगों के लिए मंजूर किए गये और अदा किए गये ऋण

10. श्री ग०च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ने उस राज्य के उद्योगों को ऋण की कितनी राशि मंजूर की तथा अदा की;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में मध्य प्रदेश के अल्प विकसित उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए उदार दृष्टिकोण अपनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी): (क) 30 जून 1967, 30 जून 1968 और 30 जून 1969 को समाप्त औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के पिछले तीन लेखा वर्षों के दौरान निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की औद्योगिक कम्पनियों को स्वीकृत और संवितरित ऋणों का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है—

30 जून को समाप्त वर्ष	स्वीकृत			संवितरित		
	रुपया ऋण	विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण	जोड़	रुपया ऋण	विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण	जोड़
1967	—	—	—	*68.14	33.68	101.82
1968	120.00	—	120.00	126.39**	1.14*	127.53
1969	16.00	—	16.00	38.56†	0.20*	38.76
जोड़	136.00	—	136.00	233.09	35.02	268.11

* पूर्वो-स्वीकृतियों के सम्बन्ध में संवितरण

** पिछले वर्षों में निगम द्वारा दी गयी गारण्टियों के अनुसार विलम्बित अदायगियों की किस्त के सम्बन्ध में निगम द्वारा की गयी 5.22 लाख रुपये की अदायगी शामिल है। 121.17 लाख रुपये की शेष रकम पूर्व-स्वीकृतियों के

सम्बन्ध में किए गए संवितरण की छोटक है।

† पिछले वर्षों में निगम द्वारा दी गयी गारण्टियों के अनुसार विलम्बित अदायगियों की किस्त के सम्बन्ध में निगम द्वारा की गयी 5.50 लाख रुपये की अदायगी शामिल है।

(ख) और (ग). निगम को यह निदेश दिया गया है कि, जहां तक व्यवहारिक हो, पिछड़े हुए राज्यों और क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास में सहायता प्रदान करे ताकि ऐसे प्रदेशों का और अधिक सन्तुलित रूप से आर्थिक विकास किया जा सके। निगम, कम विकसित राज्यों में स्थित प्रायोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता के प्रार्थना-पत्रों पर सहानुभूति से विचार करता है बशर्ते कि ऐसी प्रायोजनाएं तकनीकी और वित्तीय दृष्टि से सक्षम हों।

निगम ने, हाल ही में, मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों के चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित छोटे और मध्यम स्तर के औद्योगिक एककों को रियायती शर्तों पर ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रस्ताव भी तैयार किए हैं। राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों के चुनाव के लिए अपनाये जाने वाले मापदण्ड के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय, वित्तीय संस्थाओं और राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से आयोजना आयोग द्वारा किया जायगा। प्रस्तावों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं—

- (1) व्याज की प्रभावी दर में कमी (सामान्य प्रभावी दर 8 प्रतिशत है);
- (2) प्रतिभूति के मार्जिन को घटाया जाना (निगम का उद्देश्य सामान्यतः 50 प्रतिशत करने का है);
- (3) ऋणों की वापसी के सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक छूट की अवधि को बढ़ाना;
- (4) शोधन की अवधि को बढ़ाना;
- (5) प्रायोजना की लागत में निगम द्वारा अधिक अंशदान, जिसमें शेयरों की बिक्री के जम्मे के रूप में सामान्य और तरजीही शेयर पूंजी में निवेश शामिल है।

- (6) सहायता के प्रार्थना-पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई करने या जांच-पड़ताल करने, संवितरित न किये गए ऋणों पर वनबद्धता सम्बन्धी प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में व्यय में कमी, विधि सम्बन्धी व्यय में राहत और अन्य प्रासंगिक खर्चों आदि की वसूली।

New Offer for Oil prospecting in Gulf of Cambay

11. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any new offers have been received for prospecting oil in the Gulf of Cambay ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether they have been considered and any of them found suitable; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. Proposals have been received from two groups of companies :

- (i) Marubeni Iida of Japan and Field International Inc. of USA;
- (ii) Asia Offshore Drilling Company of Japan.

(b) to (d). These offers together with other offers received earlier are under consideration. It is not in public interest to disclose the details of these proposal at this stage.

Proposal to introduce Air Counter System in Metropolitan Cities for quicker Clearance and Cashing of Cheques

12. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian banks have a proposal to introduce an air courier system in four metropolitan cities to facilitate quicker clearance and cashing of cheques ;

(b) whether the proposal has been accepted by the workshop on customer service organised by the National Institute of Banking Management in Madras in December, 1969 ; and

(c) how far it is going to expedite the matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Workshop on Customer Service organised by the National Institute of Bank Management had recommended the adoption of an 'air courier system' to the metropolitan cities for quicker clearance and cashing of cheques. The recommendation is under the examination of the Indian Banks' Association.

(c) The adoption of the 'air courier system' will reduce the time lag between acceptance of cheques by customers in metropolitan cities, their collection and eventual payment to the parties concerned.

Dealings with Trade Unions at Khetri Copper Project

13. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Khetri Copper Project is carrying on all dealings, meetings and even negotiations with INTUC Union, which is not recognised;

(b) whether it does not amount to encouragement to the said Union to grow; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a)

The Khetri Copper Project has three unions, namely ;

- (1) Rastriya Khetri Tamba Project Mazdoor Sangh (RKTPTS),
- (2) Hindustan Copper Workers' Association (HCWA) and
- (3) Bhartiya Tamba Pariyojna Mazdoor Sangh (BTPMS).

The membership of different unions has not been verified, but RKTPTS appears to have largest membership followed by H.C.W.A. The membership of B.T.P.M.S. does not appear to be much.

R.K.T.P.M.S. is the oldest union and is affiliated to INTUC. It was accorded recognition on 9.9.1966. Affiliation of HCWA is not known. BTPMS is affiliated to Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh.

As RKTPTS is the oldest union having largest following, most of the issues are raised by this union and are accordingly discussed with them. In view of this, most of the settlements have been signed with this union. Representations from the other two unions are also duly considered and discussions/negotiations, wherever necessary are held with them also. Presently, all the three unions mentioned above have formed a Joint Action Committee for discussions with the management.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Expert Committee on Tax Collection

14. SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
 SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI JANFISHWAR MISHRA :
 SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4868 on the 22nd December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal to appoint a committee of experts to examine the question of improving tax collection, recovery of arrears and to look into the cases of tax evasion and black money;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the expert committee and its terms of reference;

(c) whether Government have any indicators on the basis of which the extent of tax evasion and existence of black money can be roughly estimated; and

(d) if so, the nature of indicators and the rough estimates available with Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A Committee of Experts has been appointed to examine and suggest legal and administrative measures for countering evasion and avoidance of direct taxes. The composition of the Committee is as under :—

1. Shri Justice K. N. Wanchoo, ... Chairman
Retired Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court of India.
2. Shri M. P. Chitale, Hamam ... Member
House, Hamam Street,
Bombay-1.
3. Shri S. Prakash Chopra, ... Member
Chartered Accountant, 1,
Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
4. Shri P. C. Padhi, former ... Member
Member, C.B.R. and Addi-
tional Deputy Comptroller
and Auditor, General.
5. Shri D. K. Rangnekar, ... Member
Economist and Editor, Eco-
nomic Times, Bombay.

The Committee will :

(a) recommend concrete and effective measures.

(i) to unearth black money and prevent its proliferation through further evasion.

(ii) to check avoidance of tax through various legal devices including the formation of trusts, and

(iii) to reduce tax arrears.

(b) examine various exemptions allowed by the Tax laws with a view to their modification, curtailment or withdrawal.

(c) indicate the manner in which tax assessment and administration may be improved for giving effect to all its recommendations.

(c) There are no precise indicators to measure the extent of black money through different persons have been giving varying estimates from time to time.

(d) Does not arise.

Visit by West German Delegation of businessmen and financiers

15. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN ;
SHRI DHANDAPANI ;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
SHRI MAYAVAN ;
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ;
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI ;
SHRI ATAM DAS ;
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a 12 member West German delegation of businessmen and financiers visited India during January, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether the delegation had a number of discussions with the Indian businessmen and bankers ; and

(c) if so, the results achieved thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The main purpose of the visit was to enable the members of the Delegation who are important representatives of Industry and Finance in West Germany, to see for themselves the general economic development in India and the potentialities by way of German investment in industry. The Delegation is expected to make an appropriate report of its impressions to the authorities concerned in Germany.

India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

16. **SHRI SAMINATHAN :**
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has added Rs. 97.5 crores to her foreign exchange reserves for the year 1969-70 ;

(b) if so, to what extent India is likely to use international reserves assets for meeting the balance of payment deficits ; and

(c) the total amount India has to contribute towards the International Monetary Fund's quota which has been raised from \$750 million to \$940 million ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably the Honourable Members are referring to Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) allocated by the International

Monetary Fund for the first year of the 3-year basic period commencing from 1st January, 1970. Under these arrangements, the amount actually allocated to India for 1970 is Rs. 94.5 crores (\$126 million).

(b) Over the basic period of three years, such use will be limited to 70% of the total SDRs allocated during the period. Within this limit, India is free to use these newly-acquired international reserve assets for meeting balance of payments deficits. The extent to which these reserves will be used will depend on the overall balance of payments and foreign exchange reserves position from time to time.

(c) Consequent on the increase in India's quota by \$190 million to \$940 million, additional subscription is to be paid, partly in gold, and partly in Indian currency. Of this, 25% or the equivalent of \$47.5 million (Rs. 35.63 crores) will be paid in gold and the remainder, that is, \$142.5 million (Rs. 106.87 crores) will be paid in Indian rupees in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities.

Reduction in Price of Imported Crude Oil by Foreign Oil Companies

17. **SHRI NARAYANAN :**
SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDHRA JHA :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI ;
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU ;
 SHRI RABI RAY ;
 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL ;
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO ;
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA ;
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ;
 SHRI CHINTAMANI
 PANIGRAHI ;
 SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH ;
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA ;
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK ;
 SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA ;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to stated :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are using pressure on the Oil Companies to cut prices of crude ;

(b) whether Government released foreign exchange for 15 days only in January, 1970;

(c) if so, the total quantum of exchange released for remaining days of the month of January, 1970 ; and

(d) whether Government have examined as to how the Refinery Agreements could be revised so that the controversy over crude prices is resolved in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). It is true that the Government had asked the foreign oil companies to reduce the price of crude oil imported by them by 10 cents per barrel so as to bring it in line with the fall in the prices of Middle East crudes in world market. On their failure to do so, the Government decided to reduce the foreign exchange allocations and imposed a cut of 7½% on their foreign exchange allocations from June 1969. In the meantime, the oil companies reduced the price by 4 cents per barrel only. Government imposed a further cut of 20% on the foreign exchange allocations with effect from 16th January, 1970.

The Oil companies have now reduced the prices by the further six cents per barrel desired by Government with effect from 1st February, 1970.

(d) The Government are considering a suitable revision of the refinery agreements.

Recommendations of Study Group on Coal Industry

18. SHRI SAMINATHAN ;
 SHRI NARAYAN ;
 SHRI DHANDAPANI ;
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
 SHRI MAYAVAN ;
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA
 NAIDU ;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Union Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Study Group on stowing subsidy and other forms of assistance to the coal industry;

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations made by the Study Group; and

(c) how many have been accepted and the steps taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). Government have accepted the recommendations of the Study Group with minor modifications. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The main recommendations/conclusions of the Study Group are as under :

(1) Sand-royalty should be paid by Coal Board in addition to the stowing subsidy payable to individual collieries.

- (2) *Transportation of sand by trucks* : The Group have recommended revised ceiling rates for truck transportation on the basis of 1 K. M. distance slabs.
- (3) *Auxillary transport of sand from Storage points of Coal Board's Ropeways* : The Group have recommended revised ceiling rates for transportation of sand by trucks from the Coal Board's storage points to the bunkers of collieries.
- (4) *Transportation of sand by mechanised systems* : The Group have revised the ceiling rates for different systems of mechanised transportation. They have recommended the formulae for reimbursement of the cost of sand supplied from Bhaladih Sand Gathering Plant to Chinakuri Dhemu Main and Methani Collieries. They have also revised the rates of auxillary transport in cases of mechanised transportation system.
- (5) *Underground stowing operations* : The Group have not recommended any change in the ceiling rates for underground stowing costs. They have also recommended that underground stowing costs should be paid at the rates prescribed for stowing by sand irrespective of the material used and the lower rate prescribed for sand/ash mixture or other mixed material should be abolished.
- (6) *Consolidated rates* : The Group have not recommended any change in the existing consolidated rates, but have recommended that the royalty for the sand used in stowing should be paid in addition.
- (7) *Review of claim cases* : The Group have recommended that the Coal Board might set up a suitable machinery for review of cases where collieries complain of heavy reduction in claims has been made without adequate grounds.
- (8) *Controlled roof caving* : The Group have recommended adoption of controlled roof caving in place of sand stowing wherever possible and have suggested that the change-over should be done within a period of 10 years where sand stowing is being followed. A subsidy has been recommended at the rate of 80 paise per tonne of coal reclaimed, in place of paying stowing subsidy.
- (9) *Gassy nature of mines* : The Group are of the opinion that the costs incurred in category I mines for measures against gassiness should be treated as the common cost of coal raising and should not qualify for assistance. They have worked out the elements of costs for which assistance should be given and recommended the rates.
- (10) *Depth of shafts* : The Group have felt that no change in the existing rates of assistance for this factor is necessary.
- (11) *Inclination of seams* : The Group have felt that no change in the existing rates of assistance for this factor is necessary.
- (12) *Pumping costs* : The Group have recommended increased rates of assistance for this factor.
- (13) *Thinness of seams* : The Group have recommended increased rates of assistance for this factor.
- (14) *High transportation cost from pit-head to rail-head* : The Group have felt that no change in the existing rates is necessary.
- (15) *Open cast mines* : The Group have recommended revision of rates of assistance for high pumping costs, but have not suggested any change in the assistance rates for any other factor.
2. Government have carefully considered these recommendations and accepted

the rates of assistances recommended, subject to the following modifications :

- (i) In the case of stowing assistances covered by items (2) to (6), the rates should be fixed rates. This, in the opinion of Government will simplify the procedures and also encourage the colliery to adopt cost reduction measures.
- (ii) In the case of controlled roof caving, where such method of working is introduced as an alternative to stowing, assistance will be admissible limited to what would have been admissible if sand stowing was adopted.
- (iii) It has been decided that Gassy Mines of categories II, III and IV may be given subsidy at specified rates prescribed.
- (iv) Coal produced from depth may be subsidised at prescribed slab rates, depending upon the depth of workings from which it is produced.

3. Orders have accordingly been issued, and these will take effect from 1st January, 1970.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant at Goa by Birlas

19. SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA :
 SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :
 SHRI ARJUN SINGH
 BHADORIA :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
 SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
 SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
 SHRIMATI SHARDA
 MUKERJEE :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have approved the scheme of setting up a fertilizer plant by the Birlas in Goa with U. S. collaboration;

(b) if so, the details of the finalised project indicating the production capacity to be installed, contemplated terms of collaborations and share of control on finances and management; and

(c) when the work on the project is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) *Production capacity* .

The production capacity envisaged is as under :

Ammonia	2,20,000 tonnes per annum
Urea	3,40,000 tonnes per annum
Compound fertilizer	1,50,000 tonnes per annum

(28 : 28:0)

Terms of collaboration etc.

A new company by name M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals have been formed to implement the project. The foreign collaborators headed by the U.S. Steel Corporation will be contributing Rs. 805.50 lakhs towards the equity capital of the company. Besides the U. S. Steel Corporation will also supply know-how. The company will be managed by a Board of eleven Directors. Two of the Directors will be nominated by the Indian Public Financing Institutions. There will be an Indian Managing Director.

(c) Construction work is expected to start shortly.

Revolving Fund of Rs. 225 Crores for Housing Scheme

21. SHRI SAMINATHAN ;
SHRI NARAYANAN ;
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN ;
SHRI DHANDAPANI ;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
SHRI MAYAVAN ;
SHRI D. V. SINGH ;
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI ;
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI ;
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU ;
SHRI ATAM DAS ;
SHRI D. N. PATODIA ;
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK ;
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH ;
SHRI N. K. SANGHI ;
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA ;
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI ;
SHRI R. K. BIRLA ;

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance have approved the Housing Ministers' Scheme for revolving fund of Rs. 225 crores;

(b) If so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) when it is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the State Governments of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh have submitted any Housing Schemes under the said proposal and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). A proposal for setting up of a Revolving Fund for Housing and Urban Development, to be operated through a new Corporation, has been approved in principle. The exact quantum of the Fund and other details are being worked out. The proposal would be given effect from the next financial year (1970-71).

(d) and (e). No project under the above proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala. Project proposals have, however, been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh which envisage development of 3,000 house sites and construction of 1,000 houses at a total cost of Rs. 3.20 crores in the cities of Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Raipur. The proposals have been scrutinised and the State Government have been advised to recast them suitably for better regeneration of investment. The revised proposals have not yet been received.

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज उत्पादन

22. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा बातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितनी मात्रा में खनिज निकाले गए तथा उस की तुलना में गत तीन वर्षों में कितना उत्पादन हुआ था;

(ख) क्या राज्य में खनिजों को अधिक मात्रा में निकालने के लिए चालू वर्ष में राज्य सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा बातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) मध्य में 1969 वर्ष के दौरान मुख्य खनिजों को उत्पादित मात्राएं तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा

गया है। [प्रयालय में रखा गया है। देखिए संख्या LT—2539/70]

(d) Eligible persons will be given assistance as and when they come forward.

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों को खनिज उत्पादन के लिए विशेष रूप से कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती। तथापि, राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता एक मुश्त अनुदानों या ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है।

Settlement of Bonus Issue in Kolar Gold Mines

24. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN ;
SHRI UMANATH ;
SHRI NAMBIAR ;
SHRI K. RAMANI ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

Eviction of Families from Ernakulam for Fertiliz and Petro-Chemical Complex

23. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN ;
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI ;
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON ;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) how many families have been evicted from Ernakulam District for Fertilizer and petro Chemical Complex ;

(b) who many have been rehabilitated;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the evicted families have not been rehabilitated if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government will consider to rehabilitate all the evicted families within three months' time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 972.

(b) and (c). 748 eligible families have been rehabilitated. Of the balance, the majority of persons are not eligible for rehabilitation assistance and a few who are eligible have not come forward with applications.

(a) whether it is fact that the bonus issue is still unsettled in Kolar Gold Mines since 1962 ;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Workers Union recently ;

(d) if so, what are the main demands ; and

(e) whether Government have considered the demands, if not when these are likely to be considered and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The question of payment of bonus to the employees of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings for the period 1 Dec., 1962 (the date of Central take over) to 31-3-1964 is under reference to the Central Industrial Tribunal, Bombay since 1965 for adjudication. The award of the Tribunal is awaited.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main demand in regard to this issue is that, irrespective of the decision of the Industrial Tribunal in the case under reference to them, bonus should be paid to the workers for the entire period since the Central take over of the undertakings, i.e. from 1-12-1962 to 31-3-1970.

(e) Government would considered the demand in the light of the award of the Industrial Tribunal.

**Theft of Cables in Korba Region of
N. C. D. C.**

25. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI JOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that theft of cables imported from U.S.S.R. took place in the National Coal Department Corporation in Korba region during 1957 ;

(b) if so, the quantity of cables stolen ;

(c) whether any efforts were made to find out the culprits ;

(d) if so, the details of the findings; and

(e) whether any action was taken for the loss of the cables against any officials, and if so, the names of the officials and the nature of action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) 6,878 tonnes.

(c) Yes.

(d) A case was registered by the Police and investigations were made by them. It is understood that the police investigations have been closed for want of clues to the theft.

(e) Four watchmen, one Sub-Inspector (Watch and Ward) and two Stores Issuers charge-sheeted and suspended. The Senior

Store-Keeper and another Store Issuer have also been charge-sheeted and an explanation has been called for from the Depot Officer concerned. The Departmental action has not yet been finalised.

**Unauthorised Occupants of Government
Quarters in Andrews Ganj, New Delhi**

26 SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the quarters in Andrews Ganj are under the possession of non-allottees ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have received many complaints against such irregularities during the last 3 years ;

(c) if so, the number of such complaints received along with their quarter number; and

(d) the action so far taken on these complaints during the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). During the last three years 148 complaints regarding unauthorised subletting by allottees of certain Government quarters in Andrews Ganj were received.

(c) The requisite particulars, year-wise, are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2570/70*]

(d) Action taken :	No. of cases
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(i) Debarred from Government accommodation for 2 to 3 years and also charged penal rent.	26
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(ii) Debarred from sharing for 2 to 3 years and also charged penal rent.	15
(iii) Cases found anonymous/pseudonymous and where subletting not established.	68
(iv) Cases under consideration.	39
Total	148

Lease Terms for Koyali-Ahmedabad Pipelines

27. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state whether the Lease terms for Koyali-Ahmedabad Products Pipelines (of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission) have been settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : Yes.

समयोपरि भत्ते की दरों में कटौती
को समाप्त करना

31. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 755 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में मित-व्ययता करने हेतु समयोपरि भत्ते की दरों में की गई दस प्रतिशत कटौती को अब बहाल करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि यह कटौती मितव्ययता की दृष्टि से नहीं की गई थी तो क्या संसद सत्रों के दौरान हिन्दी अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी सहायकों

आदि को विशेषकर तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को, जिनको कार्यालय में देर तक बैठना पड़ता है, दैनिक भत्ता देने का विचार है जैसा कि संसद-सहायकों को दिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह सच है कि संसद के सत्रों के दौरान हिन्दी अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी सहायकों को समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में 5 रुपये के दैनिक भत्ते की तुलना में अधिक राशि मिलती है; और

(घ) 1969 में संसद के मानसून तथा शरद् कालीन सत्रों के दौरान हिन्दी अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी सहायकों को कुल कितना समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया और मंत्रालय-वार उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं। वर्ष 1965 में अतिरिक्त समय भत्ते की दरों में की गई 10 प्रतिशत की कटौती को फिर से बहाल करने का कोई विचार नहीं है, क्योंकि किरायत की जिस आवश्यकता के कारण कटौती की गई थी, वह अभी भी बनी हुई है।

(ख) ऊपर (क) को देखते हुए, यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) चूंकि किसी विशेष दिन कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों तथा समस्त कर्मचारियों को, जिनमें हिन्दी अनुवादक तथा हिन्दी सहायक भी शामिल हैं। (कन्तु संसद सहायक शामिल नहीं है) मिलने वाले अतिरिक्त समय भत्ते की मात्रा, इस बात पर निर्भर है कि उन्होंने उस दिन काम के निर्धारित घंटों से कितना अधिक समय कार्य किया है, इसलिए अतिरिक्त समय भत्ते की मात्रा उस दिन अतिरिक्त समय में किए गए कार्य के अनुसार 5 रु० से अधिक अधिक या कम हो सकती है।

(घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा इकट्ठी होते ही यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के नर्सिंग कालेज में
नर्सों का प्रशिक्षण

32. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टाचार्य :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के नर्सिंग कालेज में नर्सों के प्रशिक्षण की अवधि क्या है और उसमें प्रवेश पाने के लिए न्यूनतम अर्हता क्या है और एम० बी०बी०एस० प्रशिक्षण की अवधि कितनी है तथा उसमें प्रवेश के लिए न्यूनतम अर्हता क्या है;

(ख) क्या नर्सों के व्यवसाय को सम्माननीय बनाने के लिए उनके वेतनमानों को डाक्टरों के वेतनमानों से केवल 20 प्रतिशत कम रखने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) क्या नर्सों पर डाक्टरों के नियंत्रण को कम करने के लिए, उनमें से कुछेक को अस्पतालों में प्रशासनिक कार्यों में नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव है तथा क्या उन्हें उच्च अधिकारियों के समक्ष व्यक्तिगत रूप तथा सामूहिक रूप से शिकायतें दर्ज कराने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व० सू० भूति) : (क) नर्सिंग कालेज, दिल्ली ही एकमात्र केन्द्रीय सरकारी कालेज है जिसमें नर्सिंग में बी०एस०सी०

(आनर्स) पाठ्यचर्या जिसकी अवधि 4 वर्ष है, की व्यवस्था है। उपर्युक्त पाठ्यचर्या में दाखिले के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक अर्हताएं उच्च माध्यमिक/इंटरमीडिएट अथवा इसके समकक्ष (कम से कम 45 प्रतिशत अंकों सहित) है।

एम० बी० बी० एस० डिग्री में उपस्नातक चिकित्सा पाठ्यचर्या की अवधि 5-1/2 वर्ष है जिसमें एक वर्ष की अनिवार्य रोटेटिंग इंटर्नसिप सम्मिलित है। इस पाठ्यचर्या में प्रवेश के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक अर्हता मैडिकल ग्रुप के विषयों सहित प्री-मैडिकल/आई० एस० सी० अथवा समकक्ष परीक्षा विहित की गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) नर्सों को ऐसे प्रशासनिक पदों में जो कि उनकी लाइन में नहीं है नियुक्त करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। यदि उन्हें कोई शिकायत करनी हो तो नर्स प्रशासनिक अधिकारी से सुगमतापूर्वक मिल सकती है।

Trusts under on the Control of Shri Gonka
and his Associates

33. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) how many trusts are there under
the control of Shri Goenka and his Asso-
ciates; and

(b) the full particulars of these trusts
including the sphere and areas of operation,
types of activities carried on, sources of
finance and the names and designation of
the trustees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETII) : (a) and (b). The full name and

other particulars of Shri Goenka are not given. In the absence of these details, it would not be possible to furnish the required information.

**Setting up of Fertilizer Plant by Birlas in Goa
Vis-a-vis Dutt Committee Recommendations**

34. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS ;
SHRI SAMAR GUHA ;
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;
SHRI B. K. MODAK ;
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ;
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI ;
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ;
SHRI RABI RAY ;
SHRI DEVAN SEN ;
SHRIMATI SHARDA
MUKERJEE ;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Licencing Policy Inquiry Committee had recommended certain measures to curb the growth of large business houses;

(b) whether Government had already decided to appoint a Commission to inquire into the alleged lapses concerning the issue of industrial licences to large business houses; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving clearance to the Goa Fertilizer Project sponsored by Birlas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Committee has recommended *inter alia* certain measures with a view to preventing concentration of economic power by barring the entry of the Larger Industrial Houses in the middle sector and evolving the 'joint' sector concept enabling conver-

sion of loans into equity by the financial institutions.

(b) A Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act 1952 has been appointed on 18-2-1970, which will *inter alia* enquire into instance of irregularities lapses or improprieties pointed out by the Committee in the matter of Industrial licences.

(c) The industrial licence for Goa project was given in December 1966 and final clearance given in December 1969 was in respect of the financing plan of the project. The reasons for giving the final clearance are briefly as follows ;

- (i) The promoters of the project (Birlas and US Steel) agreed to the appointment of two representatives of public financing institutions on the Board of Directors of the Company as a condition of the under-writing assistance.
- (ii) The foreign exchange required for the project had been tied up on terms not obtainable at the present time.
- (iii) The project had reached the stage of construction and could help bridge the gap between the Fourth Plan targets and the capacity under production and erection. At present the gap is 1.54 million tonnes of nitrogen and 1.13 million tonnes of phosphates.
- (iv) The project is expected to help save foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 35 crores per year by reducing the quantity of fertilizers to be imported. This may be compared to the imports of the total value of Rs. 149 crores in 1968-69.

**Scheduled Banks' Advances to Goenka
Group of Companies**

35. SHRI K. HALDER ;
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA ;

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

during 1966-67, 1968 and 1968-69?

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the Scheduled Banks advances to Goenka group of companies under the control of Goenka group, year-wise,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The required information is as follows :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

As on the last Friday of	Limits sanctioned	Balance outstanding
March 1967	2433.70	1557.99
March 1968	2327.29	1363.16
March 1969	2341.99	1575.95

Note : (1) All credit facilities granted by banks are included except guarantees and letters of credit,

(2) The information relates to secured advances of Rs. 5 lakhs and above and unsecured advances of Rs. 1 lakh and above.

Losses suffered by Madras Refinery, Manali

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes,

36. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN ;
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI ;
SHRI R. K. AMN ;
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM ;
SHRI G. C. NAIK ;
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM ;
SHRI SITARAM KESRI ;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Times of India* dated the 23rd January, 1970 regarding the Madras Refinery at Manali;

(b) If so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

(b) and (c). It is true that because of the inadequate facilities available at the Madras Port, the Madras Refinery has had to pay during 1969 more than about Rs. 1 crore on account of higher freight charges. While the refinery has gone on stream, the expanded facilities of the Madras Port, which were to have been synchronised with the date of completion of the Madras refinery, are not only not yet ready but are not likely to be available for use to the fullest extent for atleast another 15 months. It is therefore possible that till then deep draft oil berth will not be available for fuller utilisation of the super tankers already built by the Shipping Corporation of India. The refinery is required to pay higher freight charges on smaller tankers which alone can be accommodated in the present Madras harbour. These and allied problems are under discussion with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The Madras Port have now agreed to charge only Rs. 7.50 per tonne as wharfage charges insted of Rs. 11 per tonne which they had been charging since February 1969 when the first crude tanker was received at Madras.

Levy of Token Fee by all India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

37. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have decided to levy a token fee on the Out-patients and also on those getting admission as in-patients; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the anticipated revenue which they are likely to earn consequently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Institute is charging fees at the rate of 30 Paise from the patients visiting the Out-Patient Department and speciality clinics at the time of their first visit and Rs. 2/- from the in patients at the time of their admission to the indoor wards. No fee is, however, charged from (i) the beneficiaries of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Employees Health Scheme (ii) students, interns and house staff who are entitled to free medical aid, (iii) patients admitted in emergency to the casualty ward or Labour Room and (iv) indigent patients.

A revenue of Rs. 85,000/-approximately per annum is anticipated from these fees.

Geological Survey for Minerals in Madhya Pradesh

39. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI D. V. SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Geological Survey has recently been undertaken in the State of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) If so, the result thereof ;

(c) whether a copper belt and some other metals have been discovered in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, the exact location where metals have been struck and the details about the approximate quantity and quality of the metals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Preliminary geological mapping of the State has almost been completed by the Geological Survey of India. About 1,05,000 sq. km. area has been geologically mapped on 1:63,360 and 1: 253,440 scale in various districts of the State upto September, 1969. Minerals of economic interest located in recent years are Manganese ore, limestone, dolomite, fluorite, bauxite, coal, iron ore. Besides, base metal occurrences are also being explored.

(c) Occurrences of copper-lead-zinc are reported from the Sleemanabad-Imalia-Karuakup areas in Jabalpur district, Malanjhand in Balaghat district, Joga in Hoshangabad district, Mundatikra in Bastar district and Bheled-Kudartola and Dhorpur and Belang in Surguja district.

Other minerals located in the State are iron ore, manganese ore, bauxite, limestone and dolomite, fluorite, barytes, diamond, sillimanite and corundum, coal etc.

(d) No workable base metal deposits have so far been proved. The exact location, estimated quantity and quality of some of the metal deposits of Madhya Pradesh are given in statement, I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2541/70]

Manufacture of Barrels by Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company and Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company Limited for Indian Oil Corporation

40. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the suggestions made by the Estimates Committee in their 86th report (Fourth Lok Sabha), Government have since investigated into the lapses on the part of the concerned officers of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, for not including clearly different specifications of steel sheets in their purchase Order and Agreement against Tender No. GP/Ten-7/65 for manufacturing barrels by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company and Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company Private Limited.

(b) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General has got thoroughly investigated the numbers of barrels made out of hot rolled steel sheets and supplied to the Indian Oil Corporation Limited by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company Private Limited and the correctness of the payment made thereof ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The matter is under consideration of the Estimates Committee.

(b) and (c). M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company Private Limited is a private company and not a public sector undertaking and as such the Comptroller and Auditor General of India does not have any jurisdiction in the matter.

Utilization of Vacant Lands in the Central Ministers' Bungalows for House-Building

41. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he observed during the month of January, 1970 that the vacant lands found in the bungalows of the Central Ministers are of the worth of several crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the full text of the statement of observation made by him;

(c) whether these lands would be utilised for house-building and development purposes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The question of redeveloping bungalow sites in New Delhi is under study.

(d) Does not arise.

Relaxation in Curbs on Travels Abroad

42. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI J. MOHAMMAD IMAM :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a statement by the well-known industrialist and the Chairman of Air India, Shri J. R. D. Tata that Government were considering further relaxation in curbs on travels abroad by the Indians; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's decisions were notified through a Press Note issued on 18th February, 1970, and a copy thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2542/70*]

Reconciliation of Sales Tax Collection and Payments by Indian Oil Corporation

43. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state whether the reconciliation of sales tax collection and payments has been completed by the Indian Oil Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : The reconciliation of Sales-tax collections and payments has been completed by the Indian Oil Corporation, except in respect of some transactions in Eastern Branch.

Allotment of Land for House and other Purposes in Delhi

44. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government for the allotment of land for housing at Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether Government allot land at concessional rates to Factories, Presses or Offices or any other Institutions at Delhi and New Delhi;

(c) whether houses and offices are made available by Government on rental basis;

(d) the names of the persons, Newspapers, Organisations, Presses, Offices or Societies to whom Government have allotted accommodation in Government Buildings and their details from the 1st January, 1967 to the 31st December, 1969 at Delhi and New Delhi; whether these buildings have been given on rent and if so, since when; and

(e) the clear policy of Government on the subject, whether it is being followed and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Land is allotted by the Delhi Administration/D.D.A. under the scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land. Under this scheme, land is allotted on pre-determined rates to (i) the Co-operative House Building Societies and to (ii) Individuals belonging to low income and middle income groups, and in certain other cases. The policy regarding (i) is given in Statement A and regarding (ii) in Statement B laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2543/70*]

(b) Allotments on concessional (as opposed to market) rates are made only to cultural, charitable and Religious Institutions which are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and are non-profit making.

(c) to (e). As regards the allotment of general pool accommodation, the policy is to allot it to the eligible Officers and offices only but in certain cases keeping in view the circumstances of individual cases, allotments have also been made to non-eligible persons/organisations etc. generally on payment of market rent. In view of the continued shortage of accommodation for Government purposes, the practice of giving Government accommodation to private bodies has since been discontinued except in special circumstances in which case accommodation is given purely as a temporary measure, full market rent invariably being realised. Where Government accommodation is allotted to private parties, it is periodically checked that the accommodation is being utilised by the

parties for the purposes for which it was allotted. Statements C & D, show the particulars of residential and office accommodation allotted to private individuals, etc. from the general pool are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2543/70].

Decrease in L. I. C. Premium Rates

45. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI HIMATSINGA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI ;
SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI ;
SHRI D. N. PATODIA ;
SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the kinds of Policies on which the Life Insurance Corporation have decided to decrease the rate of premium, from which date the decision will be effective and the details thereof;

(b) what was the target of business of Life Insurance Corporation for 1969-70 and whether the target is likely to be reached or not; and

(c) what is the target of new business for 1970-71 and how much additional business is expected under the new policy and what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The LIC reduced premium rates under the following without-profit plans of assurance with effect from 1.2.70:

Whole Life;
Limited Payment Life;
Endowment;

Endowment by Limited Payment;
Joint Life Endowment;
Multi-purpose;
Guaranteed Triple Benefit; and
Convertible whole Life.

The reductions vary from Rs. 4.25 to Rs. 0.75 per thousand sum assured depending upon the plan and term.

(b) The target of new business fixed by the LIC for the year 1969-70 is Rs. 1000/-crores. The LIC is hopeful of reaching this target.

(c) The target of new business for the year 1970-71 has not yet been fixed.

Machinery for Co-Ordination between various State Financial Corporations with Industrial Finance Corporation

46. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular machinery to co-ordinate the work of the various State Financial Corporations with the Industrial Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider the establishment of a regular machinery for this purpose; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India is an All India financial institution set up mainly for giving financial assistance for larger industrial

projects. Under its statute it can give assistance only to public limited companies and co-operative societies. The State Financial Corporations on the other hand can extend financial assistance to any industrial concern including private limited companies and firms. Under their statute the State Financial Corporations can lend only upto Rs. 20 lakhs in the case of a public limited company or a co-operative society and upto Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of a partnership or a proprietary concern. According to an informal understanding among the financial institutions rupee loans upto Rs. 20 lakhs to public limited companies and cooperative societies are not dealt with by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India but are left to be dealt with by the State Financial Corporations. Only loans in excess of the said limit are dealt with by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, unless the loan assistance is asked for in conjunction with other facilities, such as underwriting of shares, guarantees etc. The Industrial Finance Corporation also undertakes joint financing of projects with the State Financial Corporations in suitable cases. Thus the Industrial Finance Corporation and State Financial Corporations have more or less demarcated areas of activities, the Industrial Finance Corporations catering to large sized units and the State Financial Corporations to small and medium sized units.

Apart from the above, the Industrial Finance Corporation has a nominee on the Board of each State Financial Corporation. These nominees give guidance and advice to the State Financial Corporations. The Industrial Finance Corporation also affords training facilities to the executives of the State Financial Corporations. The State Financial Corporations are also furnished with any information that they may require relating to the business, policies or procedures followed by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

The Reserve Bank of India generally coordinates the activities of the State Financial Corporations. Conferences of the Chief Executives of the various State Financial Corporations are held from time to time under its auspices to which representatives of the Government of India and Industrial Finance Corporation are also

invited. These Conferences discuss matters of common interest including policies and procedures, Coordination between the work of the State Financial Corporations and the Industrial Finance Corporation is thus effected in various ways.

Reassessments of Messrs Khimji Poonja and Company, Bombay

47. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reassessments of Messrs Khimji Poonja and Company, Bombay for the years 1951-52 to 1955-56 which were re-opened in March, 1957, have not been completed so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and

(c) when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The assessments in question are for five years and require careful investigation. Every effort is being made to complete the investigations and finalise the assessments as early as possible.

Non-recovery of Income-tax at source by employers

48. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have launched prosecutions against the employers for their failure of deduct income-tax at source under the Income-Tax Act ;

(b) if so, the number of such prosecutions ; and

(c) the names of the States in which these prosecutions have been launched and the number of employers prosecuted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Upto 31st December, 1969, 83 employers have been prosecuted and 299 complaints have been filed against the said employers. The State-wise break-up of the number of employers is as under :

1. Assam	1
2. Maharashtra	29
3. Delhi	7
4. Gujarat	4
5. Kerala	3
6. Tamil Nadu	13
7. Mysore	3
8. Haryana	1
9. Rajasthan	1
10. Uttar Pradesh	2
11. West Bengal	15

Installation of Computers in L.I.C. Offices in Calcutta and Bombay

49. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have abandoned the idea of installation of computers in the L.I.C. Office in Calcutta ;

(b) if so, whether Government have abandoned the idea for particular period or permanently ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal a computer in the Bombay office of L.I.C. ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The L.I.C. had decided not to instal for the present any computer in its Divisional Office at Calcutta.

(c) The L.I.C. has already installed a Computer in its Divisional Office at Bombay in November, 1965. The Computer went into operation in July 1967.

Nationalisation of General Insurance

50. SHRI S. KUNDU :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SARI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI TRIBID KUMAR
CHAUDHURI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to nationalise General Insurance, if so, from which date ; and

(b) whether any Bill in this regard has been drafted for introduction in the Lok Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Honourable Members will appreciate that in matters of this kind it is neither customary nor desirable to indicate what Government proposes to do.

Financial Position of Backward States

51. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Finance commission in their report submitted recently has not shown any special consideration to strengthen and improve financial position of backward States ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are

considering to safeguard the interest of the Backward States in this sphere ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Fifth Finance Commission has given weightage to the economic backwardness of states by distributing 20% of the States' share of basic Union Excise Duties on the basis of relative economic backwardness. Similar considerations are also kept in view in recommending the payment of grants-in-aid to States in need of assistance. Further, the formula for the distribution of Central assistance for State Plans gives weightage to the economic backwardness of States by setting aside 10% for States with *per capita* income less than the national average and 10% for special problems. The question of providing assistance to States facing difficulties in implementing their Plans is also under consideration.

Directors of Industrial Finance Corporation Connected with Industrial Groups

52. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Directors of Industrial Finance Corporation who are connected with the industrial groups; and

(b) the loans given to such industrial groups by the Industrial Finance Corporation during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) According to the information available with the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the following among the directors of the Corporation during the last three years (*i.e.* from 1st January, 1967 onwards) could be regarded as connected with one or other of the industrial concerns comprised in the industrial groups as per Appendix II to the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. The names of the industrial groups concerned is indicated against the name of the directors.

Name of the Director	Name of the industrial group	Remarks
1. Shri C. H. Bhabha	Tata Group	Ceased to be a director from 27-6-69
2. Shri Charat Ram	Shri Ram Group	
3. Shri N. A. Kalyani	Kirloskar Group	

(b) The particulars of financial assistance sanctioned to the industrial concerns belonging to Tata Group, Shri Ram Group and Kirloskar Group during the last three years ended the 30th June, 1969 as also the six months ended the 31st December, 1969 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2544; 70]

Functions of a Sectional Officer in C.P.W.D.

53. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the hourly-wise duty of a Sectional Officer working in CPWD to be performed in a day taking into consideration of all duties like attending the enquiry office, marking the attendance of W. C. staff, issuing instructions to them, issuing materials, visiting the tenants, writing complaints and preventive maintenance works in the register, checking the work done by the W. C. staff and contractors, preparing the estimates after contacting

the occupants, performance of Earth and Insulation test, keeping all accounts and taking correspondence, procuring the materials from Government stores, going to the market for procurement of materials, repair works, collecting the quotations and supplies, recording measurement in the measurement book, preparation of N.I.T.s' bills physical verification of stores/P. & Ps., preparation of recovery, theoretical consumption, statements, progress report and other so many works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : No hourly-wise duties for Sectional Officers have been prescribed as the duties are diverse, and all the duties are not necessarily performed everyday.

Setting up by Tatas of a Fertilizer Plant at Mithapur

54. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHAUDHURI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to grant licence to the Tatas for setting up a fertilizer plant at Mithapur (Gujarat);

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the project indicating the production capacity to be installed in respect of different items and its foreign exchange content and also the terms of collaboration envisaged therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Government have received a revised proposal for the First Phase of the project from M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd. The proposal envisages production of 8,50,000/900,000 tonnes per year of high analysis basic fertilizer materials, preferably to be bulk blended, containing 4,06,000 tonnes per year of balanced plant nutrients. The following are the items proposed to be produced per annum :

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| (a) Triple superphosphate/
diammonium phosphate | 3,00,000 tonnes |
| (b) Ammonia | 2,10,000 tonnes |
| (c) Urea | 2,00,000 tonnes |
| (d) Ammonium chloride | 1,80,000 tonnes |

The estimated capital requirements for implementing the above programme are Rs. 55 crores including Rs. 25 crores in foreign currency.

The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Forward Trading in Shares

55. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ban on the forward trading (in shares) has not been implemented;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the picture of the equity capital in the stock exchange market in the post-ban *vis-a-vis* the pre-ban period in forward trading ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). By a notification issued on 27-6-69, under Section 16 (1) of the Secu-

urities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, Government banned forward trading in securities on Stock Exchanges. Under 'proviso' to the said notification, the contracts entered into up to the date of the notification and remaining to be performed were, however, permitted to be liquidated in accordance with the rules, bye-laws and regulations of the Stock Exchanges concerned. After the imposition of the said ban no fresh forward contracts in securities on the Stock Exchanges other than for closing out or liquidation of forward contracts outstanding as on 27-6-69 are reported to have been permitted. A substantial reduction in the contracts outstanding on 27.6.69 is reported to have since been effected.

(c) As regards the equity share prices, the Reserve Bank's All India Index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities (1961-62=100) which stood at 80.7 at the end of December, 1968 rose to a peak of 99.8 in the week ended 14-6-69 i.e., by about 23.7%. Since the ban on 27-6-69, the equity share prices are generally subdued. After touching a high of 95.5, in the week ended 18-10-69, the said index was lower at 88.9 at the close of 1969 and stood at 87.9 on 31-1-70.

Credit cut to Industries by Reserve Bank of India

56. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has announced a credit cut to the industries;

(b) if so, whether the Textile industry has been affected by this cut; and

(c) the reasons for this cut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). In the light of the present supply position of raw cotton and vegetable-oil/oilseeds and the steep rise in the prices of these commodities, the Reserve Bank has recently tightened the availability of bank credit against these commodities with a view to discouraging

trade and industry from holding, with the help of bank finance, excessive stocks. So far as the cotton textile industry is concerned banks are required to maintain a minimum of 40 percent margins on advances to mills against indigenous cotton and *kapas* and can keep advances to cotton mills within a ceiling limit equivalent to 85 per cent of the peak level of advances reached between November 1967 and October 1968.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries running without Essential Medicines

57. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL ;
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA ;
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN ;
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the dispensaries of the C.G.H.S. are running without the essential drugs and medicines;

(b) if so, how long these dispensaries are running without essential drugs and medicines;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the patients have been refused medicines ; and

(d) if so, the number of such patients dispensary-wise for whom medicines were prescribed and who were refused medicines during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No. Ordinarily all drugs included in the comprehensive C.G.H.S. Formulary are available in the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries. If the stock of any particular item is exhausted, immediate arrangements are made to replenish the stock from the C.G.H.S. depot. If any particular medicine is not available in the depot, it is purchased locally from the authorised chemists and supplied to the beneficiary.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in Cases of Poisoning as a result of use of Household Insecticides

59. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any alarming increase in cases of poisoning in the country as a result of the use of household insecticides;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases brought to the notice of Government during the year 1969, and up-to-date;

(c) in view of the increase in such cases, whether Government propose to amend poison rules and permit marketing of household insecticides and pesticides only in diluted form; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a). No case of poisoning has been reported so far from the use of household insecticides.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Setting up of Independent Departments for Working of Drug Control Administration

60. SHRI V. NARSIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress Association has recommended the setting up of independent Department both at the Centre and in States for effective working of drug control administration ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) So far as the Drug Control Administration at the Centre is concerned, it is at present functioning as a part of the Directorate General of Health Services and there is no proposal for making it an independent department. So far as Drug Control Administration in the States is concerned, West Bengal, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra and Gujarat have independent Drug Control Administrations. As regards the other States, the Resolution passed by the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress Association will be forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration.

Taking over of Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

61. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to take over import of crude oil and petroleum products ;

(b) if so, when this is likely to be done ;

(c) the name of the agency which will look after the imports side ; and

(d) the total benefit likely to be achieved as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cooperative House-Building Societies in Shahdara (Delhi)

62. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have accepted deposits from public at the rate of 7 per cent per annum interest for allotment of houses at later dates ;

(b) if so, whether Government have also asked the Co-operative House-Building Societies in Shahdara area, Delhi, to deposit huge amounts for allotment of land ; if so, the total money deposited by such Societies and on what dates ;

(c) whether land has been allotted and possession given to such Societies ; and

(d) if not, whether 7 per cent interest on the deposits as mentioned in (a) above will also be paid till possession of land is given to such Societies and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Cooperative House Building Societies of Shahdara area have deposited with the Government a sum nearly Rs. 3,19,00,000/- on account of premium for land, in two instalments. The first instalment representing 50% of the premium was paid in 1966-67, while the second instalment was paid by most of the Societies during March to December, 1968.

(c) Allotments have been made, but it has not been possible to hand over physical possession of the land so far, because acquisition proceedings have been delayed due to legal difficulties.

(d) There is no such proposal. The

Scheme for Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi, under which land has been allotted to the Co-operative House Building Societies in Shahdara area by the Government does not envisage the payment of any such interest.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र को ऋण दिया जाना

63. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 6 महीनों में देश के 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र को ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त ऋण का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) जिन किसानों को कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण दिये गए थे उनके पास कितनी भूमि है ;

(घ) उनमें से 10 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले और 5 एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले किसानों को दिये गए ऋण की राशि का अनुमान क्या था; और

(ङ) इस विषयता के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र को दिये गए अग्रिमों की स्थिति, जैसी जून, 1969 और नवम्बर, 1969 के अन्त में थी, इस प्रकार है—

तारीख	मौजूदा सीमाएं		बकाया रकम	
	खातों की संख्या	रकम (लाख रुपयों में)	खातों की संख्या	रकम (लाख रुपयों में)
जून, 1969 के अन्त तक	144776	16121.84	126741	6242.22
नवम्बर, 1969 के अन्त तक	249727	23333.18	236252	10399.45

(ख) जून 1969 और सितम्बर 1969 के अन्त तक 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र को दिये गए अग्रिमों का राज्य-वार ब्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—2545/70] इसके बाद के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और चूँकि इस समय बैंक अपनी शाखाओं से इतने विस्तारपूर्वक आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं करते इसलिए आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी करने के सम्बन्ध में काफी समय और परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों

को ऋण दिया जाना

64. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केवल उन किसानों को ऋण देते हैं जो दस मील की परिधि में रहते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दस मील की परिधि से बाहर रहने वाले सभी किसानों को ऋण की सुविधा से वंचित कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दस मील की पाबन्दी हटाने के लिए आदेश जारी करने का है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार किसानों तथा कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित करने वाले व्यक्तियों को ऋण की यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन बैंकों की अधिक शाखाएं खोलेगी, जिनमें यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). मध्यवर्ती व्यक्तियों की सहायता के बिना, अपने अधिकारियों द्वारा कारगर देखरेख की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के प्रयोजन से, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने कर्जदारों के साथ आसानी से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकने की वांछनीयता पर जोर दिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में होने वाले फासले की विभिन्न सीमाएं बताई हैं जिनके अन्दर-अन्दर वे कृषकों को ऋण देने की स्थिति में होंगे। उपयुक्त मामलों में, जैसे अगर बहुत से किसान किसी सुसम्बद्ध इलाके में रहते हों, तो उस मामले में इन सीमाओं में ढील दी जा सकती है। अपेक्षाकृत अधिक संख्या में किसानों के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से, बैंक चलते-फिरते कार्यालयों, ग्राम अंगीकरण योजना (विलेज अडाप्शन स्कीम) और क्षेत्र प्रणाली आदि के सम्बन्ध में प्रयोग कर रहे हैं।

(घ) इन 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को 1970 के अन्य तक नये कार्यालय खोलने के लिए देश के 082 बैंक-रहित केन्द्र सौंपे गये हैं इनमें से अधिकतर केन्द्र देहाती इलाकों में हैं, इसलिए बैंक किसानों को और ऐसे इलाकों में कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित करने वाले व्यक्तियों को ऋण सुविधाएं प्रदान कर सकेंगे।

तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त स्नातकों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

65. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त स्नातकों को अपने निजी उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए ऋण के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ख) उक्त स्नातकों को किस प्रकार की तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त है तथा उनकी राज्य-वार तथा श्रेणी-वार संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). जहाँ तक हो सकेगा सूचना इकट्ठी की जायेगी और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Doctors at the South Avenue C.G.H.S. Dispensary

66. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a doctor at the South Avenue C.G.H.S. Dispensary remains so busy treating Ministers and I.C.S. Officers that he hardly finds any time to attend to the ordinary patients and Members of Parliament registered in this Dispensary;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same doctor kept a Member of Parliament waiting for more than an hour and did not attend while he suffered with acute tooth pain and in disgust the M. P. left the Dispensary and got himself treated by a private doctor; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against the Doctor by at least transferring him from the South Avenue Dispensary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No. There are four

medical officers at this dispensary who attend to all patients without any such distinction as is suggested in this part of the question.

(b) No such complaint has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Overdrafts by certain State Governments

67. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments, where Ruling Congress is in power, have been allowed higher percentage of overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India than other States; and

(b) if so, the details of overdrafts drawn by the various State Governments in the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The reserve Bank allows to the States banking with it short-term ways and means advances in the nature of overdrafts on the basis of uniform principles applicable to all States. No State is expected to run any unauthorised overdrafts on the Reserve Bank over and above such ways and means advances. The question of allowing any higher percentage of overdrafts to any particular State does not arise. The details of the ways and means advances and the unauthorised overdrafts of the various States on the Reserve Bank as on the 14th February, 1970 are as follows :

State	Ways and Means advance availed of as on 14-2-70	Unauthorised overdrafts as on 14-2-70
(in round lakh of Rs.)		
Andhra Pradesh	6.50	26.75
Kerala	4.65	10.01
Mysore	3.95	9.09
Rajasthan	1.31	57.60
Tamil Nadu	4.95	19.38
	21.36	1,22.73

New Residence for Prime Minister

68. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :**
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision regarding the location and estimated expenditure of a new house for the Prime Minister has been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dacoities and Thefts in State Bank and other Nationalised Banks

69. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :**
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the past 6 months a number of bank dacoities and thefts have taken place in the State Bank and other nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the total extent of money removed therein;

(c) the details of these incidents; and

(d) the main causes of such insecurity in Calcutta in particular and West Bengal in general ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Selection Grade Posts For Daftries

70. **SHRI NIHAL SINGH :**
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI TUKARAM GAVIT :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to started Question No. 24 on the 21st July, 1969 and state :

(a) the number of selection grade posts of daftries in each Ministry, department and Independent offices of Government of India and what percentage of the total number of Daftries in each office they constitute;

(b) whether orders exist that at least 15 per cent of the total strength of daftries should be put in the selection grade, if so, in which offices they are below the prescribed limit and why; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring the number of selection grade daftries upto this limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Information regarding the number of selection grade posts of daftries is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT/2546-70.*]

Instructions exist that the strength of selection grade posts should be fixed at 15% of the total number of permanent posts of dafttry in each Ministry/office. Information regarding percentage of Selection Grade posts to the total number of daftries in the various Ministries/Departments etc., is not readily available with the Ministry of Finance. The information will be collected from Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Recruitment to various Posts of Library and Chamber Attendants etc.

71. **SHRI NIHAL SINGH :**
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI TUKARAM GAVIT :
SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK :

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI B. R. KAVADE :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exist posts of Library Attendants, Chamber Attendants, Personal Attendants, and Studio Attendants in the offices, including independent offices of the Government of India in New Delhi/Delhi ;

(b) If so, in which offices/Departments, the number of such posts and their scales of pay ;

(c) the procedure followed for their recruitment ; and

(d) whether in some offices these posts are manned by persons below the proper ranks e.g., by peons or Daftries, if so, in which offices and the number of such incumbants and the reasons for not manning them by peons in proper scales of pay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Family Pensions to Government Employees

72. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules and rates of family pensions granted to the spouses/dependents of Government employees in different categories and admissible, if the employee concerned (i) dies during his service period (ii) dies after his retirement ; and (iii) is relieved of his job due to invalidation/long illness and later on dies ; and

(b) in which cases the adhoc increase in pensions granted from time to time as in September, 1969 has been allowed and in which cases it has not been allowed and the

reasons for not allowing it in the latter cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Ordinary family pensions are admissible to families of Central Civil Government servants (other than those who retire as a result of absorption in public sector undertakings) under the Liberalised Pension Rules and the Family Pension Scheme, 1964. The family pensions under the latter scheme are subject to payment of contribution but this is not so in the case of family pensions under the former rules. These pensions are admissible to the families as defined in the respective rules if the Government servant dies in service or dies after retirement on superannuation, retiring, compensation or invalid pension. Salient features of the provisions regarding both kinds of family pensions are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2547/70]

(b) The orders issued in September, 1969 regarding relief to pensioners are in the nature of upward revision of adhoc increase in pensions sanctioned in October, 1963. Family Pension Scheme of 1964 came into force with effect from 1-1-1964 and since this was a liberalized measure it was decided that the adhoc increase in pension should not be added to such family pensions.

सैन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया, कलकत्ता
से धन का गायब होना

73. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1970 के प्रथम सप्ताह में, कलकत्ता के डलहौजी स्क्वेयर में स्थित सैन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के मुख्य कार्यालय के नकद खाते में से लगभग एक लाख रुपये की धनराशि गायब पाई गई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस गायब धनराशि को पुनः प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से इस बारे में कोई उच्च स्तरीय जांच की है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गए हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी हां। 5 जनवरी, 1970 को सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया की 33, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता स्थित शाखा के सहायक मुख्य खजानची की रोकड़ तिजोरी में से सौ-सौ रुपये के नोटों की एक गड़्डी जिसमें कुल एक लाख रुपये थे, गायब पायी गयी थी।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कोई उच्चस्तरीय जांच नहीं की गई है। परन्तु स्थानीय पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

(ग) अभी तक कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार

नहीं किया गया है।

आयकर तथा धन का इकट्ठा किया जाना

74. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा एकत्रित आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस समय आयकर तथा धनकर देने वालों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में सरकार को आयकर तथा धनकर के रूप में कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ और वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख).

कर	30-11 69 को वास्तविक कर-दाताओं की संख्या	वर्ष 1969-70 में (31-3-70 तक) वसूलियां (विभागीय आंकड़े) (अनन्तिम)
आयकर	28,40,970	598.22 करोड़ रु०
धनकर	1,22,203	11.67 करोड़ रु०

वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में वसूल होने वाले राजस्व की सम्भावित रकम, संसद में बजट पेश होने के समय जाहिर की जायगी।

Evasion of Income Tax by Shopkeepers in New Delhi

75. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERA-PPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some shopkeepers in Siriniwasपुरी and Andrews Ganj in New Delhi have been found evading the payment of Income-tax ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that some officials of the Income Tax Department of Delhi, particularly Notice Servers, living in these colonies are helping them to avoid the payment of tax by approaching the higher authorities of the Department ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take curb this corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No such cases have been reported so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बम्बई में जापानी कपड़े का पकड़ा जाना

76. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1970 में बम्बई में लगभग 11 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का जापानी कपड़ा बरामद किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बरामद किये गए कपड़े का ब्योरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने

व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई थी और उस कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार के भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी तथा मद्यनिषेध गुप्त सूचना ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों ने 7 जनवरी 1970 को तीन ट्रक रोकी और जांच करने पर उनमें से जापानी कपड़े और चमकीले घागे के 98 पैकेट बरामद किए जिनका मूल्य लगभग 7½ लाख रुपये होता है। यह माल और कोई 50,000 रुपये के तीन ट्रक पकड़ लिए गये। पांच व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं। आगे जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

सितम्बर, 1968 को हुई हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में मुअ्तिल किए गए कर्मचारियों की बहाली

77. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवय्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास विभाग में उन कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में मुअ्तिल किया गया था;

(ख) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें इस बीच बहाल कर दिया गया है तथा कितने कर्मचारी अभी भी मुअ्तिल हैं ;

(ग) कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध इस सम्बन्ध में मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) मुअ्तिल कर्मचारियों को बहाल करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) 24.

(ख) (i) बहाल किए गए—24.

(ii) निलम्बनाधीन...कोई नहीं।

(ग) 6.

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारत में उर्वरक कारखानों का निर्माण

78. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलीयम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होती है उतनी विदेशी मुद्रा एक वर्ष में उस कारखाने के उत्पादन के बराबर उर्वरक आयात करने पर खर्च होती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उर्वरक कारखाने की योजना बनाने, परियोजना प्रतिवेदन का प्रारूप तैयार करने, कारखाने का निर्माण करने तथा उसे चालू करने में भारत में जो समय लगता है वह विदेशों में लगने वाले समय की तुलना में दो वर्ष से भी अधिक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उर्वरक का आयात करने की बजाय उर्वरक की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए तेजी से उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करके, उर्वरकों के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के रास्ते में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

पेट्रोलीयम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां यदि कारखाने का उत्पादन स्थापित क्षमता तक हो।

(ख) सामान्य तौर पर भारत में एक उर्वरक कारखाने को आयोजन अवस्था से लेकर

मुकम्मल होने तक लगभग तीन से 5 वर्ष लगते हैं। यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि पश्चिमी देशों में इस बारे में अवधि लगभग तीन से चार वर्ष है।

(ग) उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना में विदेशी मुद्रा की पर्याप्ति ही मुख्य कठिनाई है। इस समय उर्वरकों के आयात के लिए प्रयुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा को उर्वरक कारखानों के उपकरणों के आयात के लिए बहुत केसिस (cases) में निम्न कारणों से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता।

- (1) अधिकांश तौर पर उर्वरकों का आयात इस उद्देश्य के लिए रखे गए विदेशी ऋणों से व्यवस्थित किया जाता है; और
- (2) आयात का आशय, देश की तत्काल महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है और उन्हें लम्बित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

नांगल उर्वरक कारखाने के लिए बिजली की लागत

79. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नांगल उर्वरक कारखाने के लिए बिजली की लागत के सम्बन्ध में किए गए निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसे 1 जनवरी 1966 को पंच फैसले के लिए सौंपा गया था और बिजली की लागत में अनुमानतः कितनी वृद्धि की जायेगी ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त निर्णय का उर्वरक के मूल्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा०

चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). नांगल उर्वरक कारखाने को सप्लाई की गई बिजली के लिए दर तय करने के लिए अभी तक बातचीत चल रही है।

तरल इंधन गैस का उत्पादन तथा उसकी मांग

80. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तरल इंधन गैस का उत्पादन कितना है; और

(ख) उसकी मांग कितनी है तथा भविष्य में उसके उत्पादन का लक्ष्य कितना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). 1969 के दौरान देश में 1.27 लाख मीटरी टन तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस उत्पादित की गई। यह आयोजन है कि आगामी पांच वर्षों तक इस उत्पादन को लगभग शत (सौ) प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जाए और 1974 में 2.3 लाख मीटरी टन के उत्पादन की आशा है। वास्तविक उत्पादन के अनुसार तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की मांग पूरी की जाती है।

गुजरात तेल शोधक कारखाने में प्रोटीन का उत्पादन

81. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात तेल शोधक कारखाने में स्थापित प्रायोगिक संयंत्र में अब तक कुल कितनी प्रोटीन का उत्पादन हुआ है; और

(ख) परीक्षण में कितनी प्रोटीन अच्छी प्रकार की पायी गयी है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा घातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण): (क) प्रायोगिक प्रोटीन संयंत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य सतत किण्वन (करमनटेशन) तकनीक का अन्वेषण करना और एक व्यापारिक यूनिट के लिए दिता इकट्ठा करना था। अध्ययन के दौरान लगभग 20 किग्रा ग्राम पेट्रो-प्रोटीन के नमूनों को इकट्ठा किया गया।

(ख) हैदराबाद की नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ न्यूट्रेशन ने सूचित किया है कि पेट्रो-प्रोटीन नमूनों की प्रोटीन-क्षमता-अनुपात लगभग 50 से 60 प्रतिशत तक है। सेंट्रल फूड टेक्नोलोजिकल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट मैसूर, पेट्रो-प्रोटीन्स का उप-युक्तता का परीक्षण कर रही है।

Disparities in the Wages of L. I. C. Workers

82. SHRI B. K. MODAK ;
SHRI K. RAMANI ;
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON ;
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to settle the disparities in the wages of the Life Insurance Workers who are doing identical jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the L.I.C. Workers recently in this regard; and

(d) if so, when action is likely to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in Pensions of Low-Paid Government Employees

83. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent increase of Rs. 10/- per month in the pensions of low-paid pensioners has not yet been fully implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons for this abnormal delay; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to give these pensioners further benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Instructions have already been issued by the concerned Accountants General on the Civil side and the Controller of Defence Accounts on the Defence side to all the Pension Disbursing Officers for making payment of the *ad hoc* increase of Rs. 10/- per mensem sanctioned in September 1969. However, on the Defence side, the instructions so far issued do not cover State Forces pensioners and commissioned officers in whose cases individual scrutiny is to be carried out before deciding whether the *ad hoc* increase is payable or not.

(c) No Sir.

Incidence of T. B. Cases in Kanpur

84. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of T. B. cases in Kanpur has reached a stage where the highest number of T. B. cases in India have been found;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the State Government to have more T. B. Hospitals in U. P.; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No survey has recently been undertaken to assess the prevalence of T. B. in various cities in the country, and there are no data from which to conclude that the incidence of T. B. is the highest in Kanpur.

(b) and (c). In U. P., there are 54 Districts and in 21 Districts the T. B. Control Programme has already been established with central assistance. There are 71 T. B. clinics in the State of U. P. and no District is without a T. B. clinic. There are altogether 2313 T. B. beds in the State.

In the 4th Five Year Plan there is a Centrally Sponsored scheme to provide District T. B. Control Centres in the remaining Districts with central assistance.

Use of Cyclamates

85. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the reports from the West that Cyclamates a sweetening agent caused cancer; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to effectively prevent the use of cyclamates in preparation of syrups of antibiotics, multivitamins, gripe water and other preparations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The State Drugs Control authorities have been directed not to permit cyclamates

being used as a pharmaceutical necessity in the preparations such as antibiotic syrups, multivitamin oral preparations, gripe waters etc.

बैंकों द्वारा ली जाने वाली ब्याज-दर

86. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस ग्राह्य के आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं कि बैंकों द्वारा ली जाने वाली ब्याज-दर में कमी की जानी चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा आम आदमियों को दिये गए ऋणों पर ब्याज-दर कितनी कम की जायेगी और वह कब तक कम की जायेगी; और

(घ) बैंक किस ब्याज-दर पर ऋण लेते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक खर्च कितना आता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के ब्याज की दरों को किस हद तक कम किया जा सकता है इसका फैसला स्वयं बैंकों को, अपनी ऋण-निधियों की लागत और प्रशासनिक व्यय को हिसाब में लेते हुए करना है ।

(घ) बैंक विभिन्न ब्याज दरों पर ऋण लेते हैं और ऋण-कर्ताओं को विभिन्न ब्याज दरों पर ऋण देने हैं, ये दरें, दी जाने वाली जमानत की किस्म और ऋण के प्रयोजन और अवधि पर आधारित होती हैं । बैंकों द्वारा लिये गए अथवा ऋण-कर्ताओं को दिये गए ऋणों के परिशोधन (सर्विसिंग) के प्रशासनिक व्यय मद्द्दकार व्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है । लेकिन, 1968 में

सभी अनुसूचित बाणिज्यिक बैंकों का प्रतिष्ठान व्यय 128 करोड़ रुपये था, जो कार्य-संचालन से होने वाली उनकी आमदनियों का 34 प्रतिशत था।

देश में नये चिकित्सा कालेज खोलना

87. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक्टरों की कमी को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार देश में कुछ नये चिकित्सा कालेज खोल रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर खोले जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली में भी एक नया चिकित्सा कालेज खोलने का सरकार का विचार है जहाँ एक नया चिकित्सा कालेज खोलने की विद्यार्थियों की मांग काफी समय से अनिश्चित पड़ी है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने विद्यार्थियों ने चिकित्सा कालेजों में दाखिला लेने के लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजे तथा कितने विद्यार्थियों को चिकित्सा कालेजों में दाखिला दिया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अनुसार राज्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत देश में दस नये चिकित्सा कालेज खोले जाने हैं। ये कालेज कहाँ कहाँ खोले जायेंगे इसका निर्धारण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जायेगा।

(ग) और (घ). चौथी योजना में दिल्ली में कोई नया चिकित्सा कालेज खोलने का विचार नहीं है। दिल्ली संघ क्षेत्र की जन संख्या इतनी

नहीं है कि वहाँ पर एक और चिकित्सा कालेज खोला जाय। चौथी योजना में नया चिकित्सा खोलने का प्रतिमान 50 लाख की आबादी के पीछे एक मेडिकल कालेज का रखा गया है।

(ङ) सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Action Taken Against Director-General of Supplies and Disposals

88. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN;
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 239 on the 30th July, 1969 and Starred Question No. 643 on the 17th December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken regarding action against the Director General of Supplies and Disposals who passed orders for the payment of 90 per cent advance to the United Provinces Commercial Corporation for the supply of road rollers and if so, the details of the decision;

(b) how long this question has been pending with Government; and

(c) when the concerned officer (D.G.S. & D.) is due to retire from Government Service?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) The investigation Report of the Central Bureau of Investigation in the U.P.C.C. road rollers case was received on 14th January, 1969 and the question of taking departmental action against certain officials is being processed in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) 9th October, 1971.

Filling up of Income-Tax Returns by the Members of Parliament

89. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY ;
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA ;
SHRI N. K. SANGHI ;
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of those 350 Members of Parliament who had not filed their Income-Tax returns in time;

(b) whether any steps to impose the penalty were taken and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) Lists of the Members of Parliament who had not filed the Income-tax returns or filed late under section 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 by 1st January, 1970, has been submitted to the Hon'ble Speaker.

(b) and (c). Penal action for late filing of the return of income is provided in the Income-tax Act. The competent authorities take suitable action under law according to the facts of each case.

The desired information shall have to be collected from the Income-tax offices spread all over India and the time and labour consumed may not be commensurate with the results which may be achieved.

Population Problem

90. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government took initiative in calling upon voluntary organisations to come forward to help solve the population problem;

(b) whether Government have considered to replace the present slogan 'Do-ya-Teen' by 'Ham do' ; and

(c) If so, the response achieved by Government from the public in general in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Government has always been anxious to involve the voluntary organisations to help in solving the population problem. For this purpose financial assistance is provided to them according to approved patterns for propagation of the norm of a small family and for running family planning service centres and a large number of centres are being run by them.

(b) These slogans are supplementary to each other.

(c) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission on Tax Structure

94. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations on the tax structure have not been considered at all by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether Government are still considering the broad recommendations of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have considered the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and sponsored legislation to implement a good number of them through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which has already been introduced in Lok Sabha on 23rd July, 1969. The Bill has been referred to Select Committee of the Lok Sabha and is now under consideration by the Select Committee.

Cochin Refinery

95. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Cohin Refinery will be put into production stage ;

(b) whether all the hurdles have been cleared up ;

(c) whether any difficulties are still unresolved ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The Refinery went on stream in August, 1966. The plant has performed well over design capacity for the last two years. Steps have now been taken to expand the plant to process 3.5 million tonnes of crude oil per year against 2.5 million tonnes as at present.

Grant to the Voluntary Health Centres

96. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any grant to the Voluntary Health Centres in the country like the Voluntary Health Service Hospitals, Adyar (Madras) ;

(b) if so, the details of the grants given ; and

(c) If not, whether such hospitals have come forward with such request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Grants are given by Government to voluntary medical institutions providing treatment facilities for T.B., Leprosy, Cancer etc. for meeting specific non-recurring expenditure for the purchase of essential hospital equipment and additions and alterations to existing buildings. The conditions of eligibility for financial assistance and the purposes for which the assistance is provided are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No. LT—2548/70*]. Grants are given every year to a number of hospitals run by voluntary organisations including the Voluntary organisations including the Voluntary Health Service Hospitals, Adyar (Madras)

Grants are also given for research in Dietetics and Fundamental Principles of Ayurveda.

(b) The following grants have been given to the Voluntary Health Service Hospitals, Adyar (Madras) during last five years :

Year	Amount of grant given	Purpose
	Rs.	
1964-65	23,200/-	For the purchase of a Refrigerator for the Blood Bank and Mobile X-ray apparatus.
1967-68	24,950/-	For the purchase of equipment.
1968-69	57,450/-	For the purchase of equipment.
1969-70	13,000/-	For expenditure on Research of Dr. A. Lakshmi pathi Ayurvedic Research Unit.

(c) This does not arise in view of the information given in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question.

Setting up of a Nickel Plant at Sukinda in Orissa

97. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to put up a Nickel Plant at Sukinda in Cuttack District of Orissa ;

(b) whether the required know-how is available in India ; and

(c) when this plant is likely to be set up, whether in the public sector or in the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Hindustan Copper Ltd., have commissioned a feasibility study on the commercial extraction nickel from the Sukinda Nickel Deposit in Cuttack District of Orissa. Decision on setting up of a Nickel extraction plant can be taken only after the feasibility study has been completed and the results examined.

(b) The availability of the required know-how or otherwise in the country will be known only after the availability of the Feasibility Report.

(c) A decision to set up a Nickel plant can be taken only after the feasibility study is complete. The plant would be in the Public Sector if set up.

Enquiry into Credits given by the Custodians of Nationalised Banks

98. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has made enquiries into the credits given by the Custodians of the Nationalised Banks ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the investigation has revealed that liberal credits were given to known speculators and anti-social elements ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to prevent these practices of the custodians of the nationalised Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) with a view to satisfying itself that there has been no negligence on the part of the banks in the supervision and conduct of advances portfolios, the Reserve Bank undertook in December 1969 a scrutiny of larger advances sanctioned by the nationalised banks since July 1969.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank has not come across any liberal credits given to speculators and anti-social elements, after a nationalisation.

(d) Does not arise.

Direction to Banks for Credit to Small Farmers and Self-Employed Persons

99. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank, in consultation with the State Bank and other nationalised Banks, have issued any direction to the Banks in regard to credit to small farmers and self-employed persons ;

(b) whether the loan will be for increasing production or for 'stimulating' consumption ;

(c) whether any programme for branch expansion and establishment of leading banks etc. has been formulated ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No direction as such has been issued by the Reserve Bank in consultation with the State Bank and other nationalised banks in regard to credit to small farmers, self-employed persons, etc. However, at a meeting held on 14th August, 1969, the Governor of the Reserve Bank had indicated to the Chief Executive Officers of the nationalised banks that they should prepare schemes for financial assistance to self-em-

ployed persons, retailers, artisans, etc. Accordingly, most of them have prepared schemes for such purposes.

(b) Most of the schemes brought forward by the banks are for increasing production. For instance, loans to agriculturists granted by the banks under various schemes are intended to enable them to purchase agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers, tractors, and other implements and to undertake improvements on lands in various ways which will result in higher yield. Schemes of bank assistance to small scale industrial units are designed to enable them to get more funds for working capital and also funds for financing expansion of units thereby increasing their production potential. Financial assistance to self-employed persons, artisans, etc. is generally provided for purchasing equipments, tools, etc. to enable them to increase their earning capacity. Some of the schemes introduced by the nationalised banks, however, provide for credit for acquiring durable consumer goods like refrigerators, cycles, sewing machines, etc. While these would have the effect of stimulating demand for these articles, they would, at the same time, indirectly help production of these goods.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank has formulated a programme of branch expansion for the public sector banks in 1970 with particular emphasis on unbanked centres. A minimum target of 1200 new offices has been set for the major banks for 1970 of which 600, are to be set up in the first half of the year. Of these 600, at last, 400 will be in unbanked towns and centres. A list of unbanked towns/centres and unbanked treasury centres has been forwarded by the Reserve Bank to them.

The Reserve Bank has also allocated all the districts in the Indian Union (excluding the metropolitan towns of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Goa) among the public sector banks and two non-nationalised banks for undertaking intensive survey of resources, banking potential, and credit needs. Each bank allotted for this purpose will act as a 'lead bank' for the district allotted to it. It will work as a consortium leader and invoke the cooperation of other banks operating in the district for opening of

branches and to meet the credit need. The banks which have been allotted lead roles in different States are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2549/70*]

Representation of Bank Employees on the Management of Nationalised Banks

100. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken no action in regard to the representation of bank employees and depositors on the management of nationalised banks during the transitional period, as provided in the Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the basis and details of the scheme relating to representation on the Boards of Directors have been worked out (not transitional); and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Since the validity of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1969 was subjudice, no action was taken in regard to representation of bank employees, depositors etc. on the management of nationalised banks during the transitional period.

(c) and (d). The Act referred to in the reply to parts (a) and (b) having been declared void on the 10th February, 1970 by a majority judgement of the Supreme Court, an Ordinance was promulgated by the President on the 14th February 1970 re-nationalising the 14 major Indian banks. Under Section 9 of this Ordinance, Govt. may frame a scheme for the constitution of Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks. The Boards will include representatives of employees and depositors of the concerned banks. Government intend to place before Parliament a scheme under this provision as soon as possible after the Ordinance is replaced by an Act of Parliament.

**Selling of National Rayon Shares by
L.I.C. to Kapadias**

101. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation sold a large block of National Rayon preference shares (held by LIC) at a discount of 25 per cent to the Kapadias;

(b) whether these shares carry voting rights;

(c) whether this deal was arranged through Shri Khandake and a Commission or consideration of Rs. 50,000/ was paid to this gentleman officially by the Kapadias;

(d) whether the Central Government has given any directions to the Life Insurance Corporation that it should help upstarts to capture and/or acquire large Industrial companies through its sale/purchase of shares;

(e) if not, whether Government would direct that the L.I.C. restrict its sale to any party to a certain per-centage (say 4 or 5) and give prior publicity to its intention to sell; and

(f) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The L. I. C. sold 35,285 5.55% Cumulative Preference Shares of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd. of the face value of Rs. 100/- each through a broker at Rs. 100/- per share. The then prevailing market price per share was Rs. 66/- only. The L. I. C. was not aware on whose behalf the shares were purchased by the broker,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The deal was not arranged through Shri Khandake. Government is not aware whether any consideration money was paid to Shri Khandake by the Kapadias.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The sale of shares of any individual company by the L.I.C. does not

generally exceed 5%. It will not also be prudent for the L.I.C. to give prior publicity of its dealings in shares and securities. Government do not therefore propose to issue any directions,

Opening of Branch Offices by non-Nationalised Banks in Delhi

102. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from the non-Nationalised Banks to permit them to open more Branch Offices in Delhi;

(b) If so, the names of those banks which have asked for the permission; and

(c) whether Government have considered the request, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Applications for licence to open new offices of banks are required to be made to the Reserve Bank of India and not the Government. Since April 1969, applications for opening ten new offices in Delhi/New Delhi were received by the Reserve Bank from four non-nationalised banks, viz. the Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd., Amritsar, the Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd., Srinagar, the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd., New Delhi and the Vijaya Bank Ltd., Mangalore.

(c) Out of the applications for ten Offices, referred to above, five have already been allowed by the Reserve Bank and the remaining five are under its consideration.

Fertilizer Plant in Orissa

103. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa had applied for industrial licence for setting up a fertilizer plant in the State;

(b) If so, whether the Central Government have agreed to grant the licence and issue letter of intent to the State Govern-

ment; and

(c) if so, when these are likely to be issued; and if the reply to part (b) above be in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Increase in demand for Oil and Oil Products in Certain States due to Green Revolution

104. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that demand for oil and oil products in certain States has been considerably going up following the green revolution;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the extent to which the demand for oil products in these States has risen following the green revolution; and

(c) whether in view of the growing demand of oil and oil products, Government would consider setting up of an oil refinery in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Neither the demand projections nor the actual consumption figures are compiled State-wise. Demands for petroleum products in all regions of the country are being fully met. In determining the location of additional refining capacities, the demand pattern of the various regions is kept in view.

Setting up of Ammonia Factory in Iran under Joint Ownership of India and Iran

105. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to set up an Ammonia Project in Iran under joint ownership with Iran;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been arrived at between India and Iran in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Government of Iran and India have agreed to study the possibility of setting up a joint venture in Iran for the production of ammonia. A report has been prepared in this connection by a joint working group. This report is under the examination of the two Governments.

Exchange value of Indian Rupee Abroad

106. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 14th January, 1970 regarding the sagging of Indian rupee in the unofficial foreign exchange market in the country and the disparity between the official and the unofficial rates leading to remittances from Indians abroad through unofficial channels thus weakening the rupee; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The transactions at unofficial rates of exchange involve a contravention of exchange control regulations and are of a very sporadic and marginal character. The disparity between the official and the so-called unofficial rates of exchange

reflects the impact of restrictions on illegal transactions. Therefore, no particular relevance to the strength of the rupee in international markets.

(b) Does not arise.

PL-480 Funds for Housing Programmes

107. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH :
CHAUDHARY :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY
PRASAD :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR
SHAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of 2 US Congressmen, Messrs Lester L. Wolff and J. Herbert Burke, that the offer of the US Government for the release of PL 480 funds for housing programmes in India was turned down by Government;

(b) if so, the details of the specific proposal and the reasons why this was turned down; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider the whole matter and allow this fund to be utilised for building programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Government have seen such a report in the Press. Obviously, the Congressmen were referring to the rupee funds which are available under the PL 480 Agreements for Cooley loans to joint Indo-US private enterprises. Proposals had been made in the past that such Cooley loans should be granted to private companies for undertaking housing construction activities in the country. The main reasons for which these proposals were

not approved by the Government are given below :

(i) The Government of India do not consider that foreign collaboration in construction companies is necessary.

(ii) Investment in housing has a high profitability and foreign equity, therefore, entails a costly repatriation burden.

(iii) Cooley loans do not add to the rupee resources of the Government in any real sense. These loans come from the US-Use portion of PL 480 counterpart funds which are invested with the Government and are available for planned expenditure in India.

(c) It has been decided to create a Revolving Fund for housing and urban development which will be administered by a Housing and Urban Development Corporation being set up shortly. The question whether any part of the US-Use funds can be utilised for the purposes of this Corporation will be considered.

Proposal to amend the Banking Laws

108. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Banking Laws to rectify certain flaws in the Bank Nationalisation ; and

(b) If so, the details of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Certain provisions in the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1969 No. 22 of 1969 which were found invalid in the majority judgment of the Supreme Court dated the 10th February, 1970, have been omitted or amended in the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, No. 3 of 1970 which was issued on the 14th February,

1970. A copy of the Ordinance has been laid on the Table of the House.

Latex India Ltd.

109. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any private firm called the Latex India Ltd., is also manufacturing latex for the condoms ;

(b) if so, the stability of the company and its management ; and

(c) whether Government are keeping a watch over their target production and cost structure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) to (c). The Hindustan Latex Ltd., is a Government of India undertaking. It is concerned with the manufacture of condoms and not with the production of Latex. Latex is a raw material used in the manufacture of condoms.

Government have no information about M/s. Latex India Ltd., and it is not known if they manufacture any Latex or not.

कच्चे तेल का आयात

110. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा इस समय कितनी मात्रा में कच्चे तेल का आयात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). 1969 के दौरान 10.77 मिलियन मीटरी टन कच्चा तेल आयात किया गया; जिसका विदेशी मुद्रा में कुल मूल्य 94.58 करोड़ रुपये था ।

बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को गैस की ऐजेंसियां देना

111. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए कितने बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को अब तक गैस की ऐजेंसियां दी गई हैं ; और

(ख) ऐजेंसियां कहां और कब दी गई थी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को इण्डेन गैस की ऐजेंसियां देने की योजना केवल 24 नवम्बर, 1969 को लागू हुई थी। इस योजना के लागू होने के बाद कोई नया इण्डेन गैस का व्यापारी नियुक्त नहीं हुआ है परन्तु भारतीय तेल निगम इस समय तीन शहरों में ऐसे वितरकों (व्यापारियों) की नियुक्ति पर विचार कर रही है ।

भारतीय तेल निगम और तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मानों में असमानता

112. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम के कर्मचारियों और तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग

के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों के बीच कोई असमानता है ;

(ख) इस असमानता का व्यौरा क्या है और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार तेल छिद्रण कार्य में लगे फील्ड अधिकारियों के वेतनमान बढ़ाने तथा उन्हें अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा बाहु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Purchase of Land and Buildings from Assam Tea Company by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

114. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for purchasing land and buildings from Assam Tea Company at Nazira Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that the deal was completed with undue haste and without physical verification of the land;

(c) if so, the area of land in record and the area actually the Oil and Natural Gas Commission possesses;

(d) the persons responsible for this loss; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Commercial Audit Organisation of the Government of India has raised serious objection to this mysterious deal if so the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Acquisition of Land for Drilling in Assam by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

115. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid as compensation to the owner of Lakua Tea Estate in Assam by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for acquiring land for drilling;

(b) the area of land acquired and the number of standing tea bushes (with the age of the bushes and the measurement of each plot) and other forest wealth in the land;

(c) the basis for calculating the price of land and tea bushes; and

(d) whether compensation paid for acquiring tea garden land under plantation by the N. F. Railway in North Lakhimpur was compared if so, the rate thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Rs. 27,94,000/-

(b) Area of the land acquired is 360 bighas. The details regarding tea bushes and forest wealth are as under :

(1) Bushes over 3 years and upto 5 years	20914
(2) Bushes over 5 years and upto 50 years	196598
(3) Other forest wealth consists of shade trees numbering 2528 of different sizes.	

Measurement of each plot of land is approximately 6.25 bighas excepting two or three sites where approximately 13 bighas of land has been acquired.

(c) Price of land and tea bushes was mutually negotiated by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission with the Lakwa Tea Company.

(d) Yes, the Northeast Frontier Railway paid for tea bushes at the rate ranging from Rs. 3.95 to Rs. 6.90 per bush.

On the advice of the local S.D.O., the Commission paid for the tea bushes at the following rates :

For bushes over 3 year
and upto 5 years ... Rs. 5.00 per bush.

For bushes over 5 years
and upto 50 years ...Rs. 11.00 per bush.

औषधि उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में प्रशुल्क आयोग की सिफारिशें

116. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री सीता राम केसरी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को औषधि मूल्य ढाँचे के सम्बन्ध में प्रशुल्क आयोग का प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस आयोग की उप-पत्तियाँ क्या हैं और इस प्रतिवेदन में क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार तथा औषधि निर्माण उद्योग की क्या प्रतिक्रियाएँ हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चण्ढाण) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रशुल्क आयोग की उप-पत्तियाँ और सिफारिशें विचाराधीन हैं ।

देश की उर्वरक सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाने के लिए पश्चिमी जर्मनी के प्रतिनिधि मंडल की यात्रा

117. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री मयाबन :

श्री बंडपाणि :

श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

श्री नारायणन :

श्री स्वामिनारायन :

श्री चंगलराया नायडू :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में उर्वरक उद्योग की आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी स्थिति आँकने और उर्वरक सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाने के लिए पश्चिम जर्मनी के एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने भारत की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रतिनिधिमण्डल कितने स्थानों पर गया ;

(ग) यह यात्रा कहाँ तक सफल रही; और

(घ) क्या कोई समझौता किया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चण्ढाण) : (क) से (घ). पश्चिम जर्मनी के के० एफ० डब्ल्यू० मिशन नामक एक दल ने गत जनवरी में भारत के कई स्थानों का दौरा किया और विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों से बातचीत की। यह मिशन तथ्य मात्तूम करने तथा पश्चिम जर्मनी कैपिटल ऐंड से कुछ उर्वरक परियोजना / परियोजनाओं के लिए अर्थव्यवस्था की सम्भावनाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए आया था। मिशन पश्चिम जर्मनी के प्राधिका-

रियों को रिपोर्ट देगा जिनकी प्रतिक्रिया की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Arrest of Smugglers in Bombay

118. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of smugglers have recently been arrested in Bombay by the Revenue Intelligence Department of the Finance Ministry ;

(b) if so, the present position of the various cases filed against them ;

(c) whether Government have received the statements recorded by Revenue Intelligence Department from the arrested smugglers and others involved in these cases ;

(d) whether Government have in their possession any information involving the association of any Member of Parliament with the smugglers ; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A number of arrests have recently been made. The investigations are in progress but no complaints have yet been filed in the courts.

(c) Statements recorded by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence or other investigating officers are not ordinarily received by Government. However, some statements have been received.

(d) and (e). Apart from some vague allegations the Government have no such information.

Supply of Barrels by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd. to I.O.C.

119. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 315 on the 4th August, 1969 and state :

(a) the quantity of barrels supplied by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Private Limited, to Indian Oil Corporation Limited, against their Tender No. OP/Ten-7/65 separately from steel received by them from D.G.T.D. on account of IOC, from imported steel received by them from IOC and from steel received by them against their own allocation;

(b) whether the Corporation have found the dealings of this firm satisfactory ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for showing undue favours to them by placing further orders instead of taking any action against their malpractices resulting in huge losses to the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 153,812 barrels were supplied by M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., from the indigenous steel received by them. It has not been possible to obtain from this firm the break-up of this number between those fabricated by them from the steel received from D. G. T. D. an account of Oil Industry including Indian Oil Corporation and the quantity received against their own allocation. This firm supplied 96,188 barrels fabricated out of the steel supplied by Indian Oil Corporation.

(b) The dealings of this firm in the case of supplies against Tender No. OP/Ten-7/65 with the Indian Oil Corporation cannot be stated to be wholly satisfactory.

(c) No undue favours have been shown by Indian Oil Corporation either to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., or to any other fabricator in Calcutta. IOC has not also considered it advisable at this stage to suspend its dealings with this firm, as all the three fabricators in Calcutta namely (a) M/s. Industrial Containers Ltd., (b) Bharat Barrel & Drum Manufacturing Co. Pvt. Ltd., and (c) Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., have joined together and quoted identical rates and terms for the supply of barrels against Indian Oil Corporation's Public tender. Exclusion of one party in the circumstances may only encourage the other two firms to

thwart the efforts of the Indian Oil Corporation to persuade these fabricators to make competitive quotations.

कर्मचारियों को स्वामित्व अधिकार

120. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया है कि गृह-निर्माण बोर्ड द्वारा किराया खरीद के आधार पर सरकार की सहायता से कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाये गये मकानों का स्वामित्व उन्हें ही दे दिया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार देश के सभी औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों तथा नगरों के कर्मचारियों को समान रूप से मालिक मकान बनाने का विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) तथा (ख). औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समुदाय के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर व्यक्तियों के लिए एकिकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाए गये मकानों की, उनके वर्तमान दखलकारों का बिक्री के महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर, हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र के आवास मंत्री से विचार विनिमय किया गया। राज्य सरकार को भारत सरकार के विचार के लिए, बिक्री का सुस्पष्ट प्रस्ताव भेजने की सलाह दी गई है।

(ग) तथा (घ). योजना के अन्तर्गत बने मकानों की बिक्री को, नियम के तौर पर, निरुत्साहित किया जाता है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार के विशिष्ट प्रयत्नों पर गुण-अवगुण अनुसार विचार किया जाता है।

खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट और घटिया स्तर के खाद्य पदार्थों की परिभाषा

122. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी व्यापारियों और हलवाईयों को परेशान कर रहे हैं और देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा रहे हैं क्योंकि खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट और घटिया स्तर के खाद्य पदार्थों की वर्तमान परिभाषा स्पष्ट नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट और घटिया स्तर के खाद्य पदार्थों की परिभाषाओं को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). जी नहीं। खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 में अपमिश्रित तथा उप-मानक खाद्य को जो परिभाषा दी गई है वह पूर्णतः स्पष्ट है। तथापि देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की जलवायु, मिट्टी आदि जैसे प्राकृतिक तथ्यों के कारण खाद्य पदार्थों के गुणों में संभाव्य अन्तर के बारे में व्यापारियों से अभ्या-

वेदन प्राप्त होने पर अपमिश्रित तथा उपमानक खाद्य पदार्थों में अन्तर कर सकने की व्यावहारिकता के प्रश्न पर केन्द्रीय खाद्य मानक समिति की उप-समिति विचार कर रही है।

दिल्ली में गामिन भेड़ों का मारा जाना

123. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में एक बूचड़खाने में लगभग 500 गामिन भेड़ें पाई गई थीं जो वहां मारे जाने के लिए लाई गई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जो व्यक्ति मारने के लिये गामिन भेड़ें लाये थे उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में राजधानी में बूचड़खानों में पाई गई ऐसी भेड़ों तथा अन्य पशुओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या इस गैर-कानूनी कार्य में वहां नियुक्त किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी का भी हाथ था; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दी गई सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

(क) 31-12-69 को निगम के सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा किए गए छापे के फलस्वरूप, ईदगाह बूचड़खाने में 462 गमंवती भेड़ें/बकरियों

का बंध किया हुआ पाया गया।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 तथा इसके अधीन बने नियमों में इस सम्बन्ध में विशिष्ट उपबन्ध न होने के कारण, उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जो पशुओं को लाते हैं, कोई कार्यवाही करना व्यवहारिक नहीं है।

(ग) भूतकाल में इस किस्म का कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया, हालांकि ऐसे छापे पहले भी मारे गए थे।

(घ) और (ङ). नगर निगम ने दो मास निरीक्षकों को निलवित कर दिया है और निगम के सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Conference of Housing Ministers

124. SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VERRAPPA :

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYAN :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of State Housing Ministers was recently held in Delhi to consider the Revolving Fund for housing; and

(b) if so, what were the decisions taken at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Conference recommended that

the nucleus of the Revolving Fund should be established during the financial year 1970-71. Broad guide lines for the formulation and implementation of suitable projects to be financed out of the proposed Revolving Fund, were approved. It urged upon the State Governments to furnish the broad outlines of their projects for implementation during 1970-71. Details should be settled on priority basis by discussions between the State and the Central Governments.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिए दुकानें

125. श्री राम चरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'तेल भवन' की माफित की कुछ दुकानों में से चार दुकानें अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षित की गई थीं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने भी दुकानों के लिये विज्ञापन निकाला था, जिसका कुछ संसद सदस्यों द्वारा विरोध किया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि संसद सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि ये दुकानें लाटरी निकाल कर हरिजनों को आवंटित की जानी चाहिये; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) हाल ही में स्वर्णवास हुए अनुसूचित जाति के एक संसद सदस्य की विधवा को 4 दुकानों में से 1 दुकान का आवंटन किया जाना

है। शेष 3 दुकानों को गाडगिल आवासन के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वास लाभ पाने के पात्र अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय के सदस्यों को आवंटित की जायेंगी। इस उद्देश्य के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन को पात्र उम्मीदवारों की सूची भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया था। इसी सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आवेदन आमंत्रित करने के लिये विज्ञापन जारी किया था।

दिल्ली प्रशासन से कोई सूची अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) और (घ). कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने अनुरोध किया था कि इन चारों दुकानों का आवंटन लाटरी द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय के सदस्यों को किया जाना चाहिये। मामले पर सावधानी से विचार किया गया और इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए कि गाडगिल आवासन के अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास का उत्तरदायित्व सरकार पर है, संसद सदस्यों के सुझाव को स्वीकार न करने का निर्णय किया गया।

रक्षित कोटे में से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

126. श्री राम चरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्वार्टरों के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये रक्षित 5 प्रतिशत कोटे में से कितने कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर आवंटित किये गये हैं और अगले 6 महीनों में उस कोटे में से कितने कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर आवंटित किये जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ संसद सदस्यों या संस्थाओं ने इस प्रतिशतता को बढ़ाने की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उस पर

क्या निर्णय किया है ?

जातियों के हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) दिसम्बर, 1969 के पहले सप्ताह से अब तक, दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों को सामान्य पूल/वास के टाइप-1 और II में आवंटन के लिए 5 प्रतिशत कोटे के आरक्षण के निर्णय अनुसार, टाइप I में 10 एककों और टाइप II में 8 एकक इन कर्मचारियों को आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं। अगले छः महीनों में ऐसे कर्मचारियों को इन टाइपों का आवंटन, रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है और यह पूर्वाभास नहीं हो सकता कि कितने क्वार्टर इस अवधि में उन्हें आवंटित किये जायेंगे।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) फ़िलहाल, आरक्षण के प्रतिशत में वृद्धि न करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अभियन्ताओं को तदर्थ वेतन वृद्धियाँ

127. श्री राम चरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत पांच वर्षों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के आठ सहायक अभियन्ताओं को एक साथ दस तदर्थ अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियाँ दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें ऐसी तदर्थ वेतन वृद्धियाँ दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने अभियन्ता अनुसूचित

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) तथा (ख). सहायक इंजीनियरों के रूप में नियुक्त के लिए चुने गये 10 उम्मीदवारों में से केवल 7 ने सेवा का कार्यभार ग्रहण किया है। उनकी अर्हताएँ, गत अनुभव तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में कार्यभार ग्रहण करने से पूर्व प्राप्त हो रहे वेतन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, उनमें से प्रत्येक को दस तदर्थ वेतन वृद्धियाँ प्रदान की गईं। इस प्रकार नियुक्त किए गए सहायक इंजीनियरों के नाम नीचे दिए जाते हैं :

1. श्री आर. सी. मल्होत्रा
2. श्री बिपुल कुमार राय
3. श्री बाई.एल. बांका
4. श्री अमित विश्वास
5. श्री एम. के. गारेल्ला
6. श्री एम. कुपुस्वामी
7. श्री एच. सी गुप्ता

(ग) कोई नहीं।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा नियुक्तियाँ

128. श्री राम चरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गत तीन वर्षों में (31-1-1970 तक) श्रेणी तीन तथा श्रेणी दो के पदों के लिए तकनीकी तथा गैर-तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्तियाँ की हैं;

(ख) उपरोक्त पदों में से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जन-जातियों के लिए कितने पद आरक्षित हैं; और

(ग) श्रेणीवार उन पदों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर अनुसूचित जातियों के अभ्यासियों को भर्ती किया गया था ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) (क) से (ग) नियुक्ति और पदोन्नति के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाए गए सिद्धान्तों में अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए किसी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। फिर भी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अपने स्टाफ में अनुसूचित जातियों के कई व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की है। तथापि, प्राधिकरण ने 1 मई, 1969 से ऐसे आरक्षण के मामले में सरकार का अनुकरण करने का निर्णय किया है। स्टाफ के विभिन्न बर्गों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए तत्पश्चात् आरक्षित किए गए पदों की संख्या, तथा वस्तुतः भर्ती किए गए अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Training Abroad of Technicians of O.N.G.C.

129. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) how many technicians were sent abroad each year since 1955 by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for training in various aspects of oil and gas exploration and exploitation under various technical aid schemes and agreements;

(b) how many of these trained personnel are at present working under his Ministry;

(c) how many Technical Training Institutes are at present functioning under the Commission and what sort of training is imparted; and

(d) whether training in production, well-site geology, well-logging, exploration, geo-physics and mud and cement chemistry is also given in these Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :

(a) The number of O.N.G.C. officers trained abroad each year since 1965 is as under :

Year	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. of officers trained abroad	40	19	12	20	45	2
					Total	138

(b) All the above trained personnel are working with the Commission at present.

(c) Two Technical Training Institutes—one each at Cambay and Sibsagar—are functioning at present under the Commission Theoretical and practical training in the following trades is being imparted in these Institutes :

1. Welder,
2. Electrician,
3. Diesel Mechanic,
4. Fitter,
5. Auto Fitter,
6. Machinist.

(d) Arrangements for training in these fields exist in the Institute of Petroleum Exploration which was established in January, 1963 in the Commission with the assistance from United Nations Development Programme.

National Buildings Construction Corporation

130. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in October, 1958, a Committee was set up by Government with a Joint Secretary of the then Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply as its Chairman and the Advisers (Finance and Construction) of the Bureau of Public Enterprises as its members to review the performance of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited since its inception to investigate the causes for its losses, to determine its capital structure and to recommend measures to further improve its working;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations made by the Committee were considered and accepted by Government; and

(c) whether Corporation is at present suffering a loss and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee are being examined by Government.

(c) Yes. As on the 31st March, 1969, the total accumulated loss of the Corporation was Rs. 179.25 lakhs.

Amount Demanded by Calcutta Corporation

131. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Corporation has demanded from the Centre an immediate grant of Rs. 15 crores and a recurring annual grant of Rs. 10 crores;

(b) whether the Mayor said at a meeting of the Corporation Councillors that unless money was forthcoming the civil administration would be in complete chaos; and

(c) If so, what action, if any, has been taken on the said demand of Calcutta Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). No formal request for sanction of such assistance has

so far been received either from the State Government or from the Calcutta Corporation. The latter, however, have sent a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Corporation held on 16th January, 1970 whereat the Mayor stated that, in the context of the financial difficulties through which the Corporation was passing, the Centre should provide an immediate grant of Rs. 15 crores and a recurring annual grant of Rs. 10 crores.

(c) The financial requirements of metropolitan areas including their development plans have to be met as part of total State outlays/plans for which the Centre provides assistance in accordance with the criteria laid down by the National Development Council. The Centre does not provide assistance to city corporations as such separately.

Private Foreign Investment In India

132. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest policy decision of Government, if any, with regard to private foreign investment in India, particularly, in respect of the conditions for setting up of joint ventures with technical and financial collaboration of foreign firms;

(b) the concession given by Government to the foreign firms till date since 1952-53 to attract foreign capital and foreign technical know-how;

(c) further concessions demanded by the high-level delegation of West German financiers which visited India in January, 1970 and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether before inviting further foreign collaboration, Government have taken into account the findings of experts that these collaboration agreements have not helped India to achieve self-sufficiency and that they have led to more dependence on foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government's policy

is to permit foreign investment and technical collaboration on a selective basis in fields where these can make a contribution to acquisition of advance foreign technical know-how, manufacturing and managerial skill which are not available in the country and whether the requirements of imports of capital goods are large. In this regard, the Government have drawn up illustrative lists of industries :—

- (i) where foreign investment might be permitted with or without technical collaboration;
- (ii) where foreign technical collaboration might be permitted without any foreign capital participation; and
- (iii) where foreign collaboration (financial or technical) is considered necessary.

In the first two lists, the indication as regards the range of royalty permitted is also given. Foreign investment is not normally permitted in the fields of banking, commerce, finance, plantation and trading or in consumer and high profit industries where the initial gain of foreign exchange will be more than offset by the sizeable outgo in the shape of dividends and profits. The cases of foreign investment and collaborations are screened by the Foreign Investment Board set up in November, 1968.

The important facilities available to foreign investors are freedom to remit profits and dividends after payment of taxes, repatriation of approved capital investments and payment of reasonable and fair compensation in the event of acquisition by Government as also certain benefits and exemptions under the Tax Laws.

(c) Recent West German Business Delegation which visited India in January last did not specifically seek any concessions. The Members of the Delegation generally sought clarifications on Government's current policy regarding foreign investment and collaborations and in particular discussed the question of changes in foreign equity participation in joint ventures where expansion was contemplated.

- (d) Foreign financial and technical

collaborations in selected fields are allowed after a thorough technical scrutiny conducted to ensure that indigenous resources and technical know-how are not affected, imports substitution is encouraged and savings in foreign exchange and increased export earnings accrue to the country.

Grant of Licence to Birlas for Fertilizer Project in Goa

133. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry circulated a note to the editors of leading news papers in the country defending its decision to grant a licence to the Birlas for setting up of a fertilizer plant at Goa; and

(b) if so, the text of the said note ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. The note circulated to the editors was a general note covering the entire fertilizer programme and giving the background of the policy followed by the Government in respect of fertilizers.

(b) Does not arise.

First Annual Income Tax Report

134. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first Annual Income Tax Report has been published and if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the same on the Table of the House; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore and the time by which it is likely to be published ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The report on Direct Taxes 1968-69 has recently been published. Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Reported Statement by Governor, Reserve Bank of India, regarding Decentralisation of Decision-Making for Economic Progress

135. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank Governor, Shri L. K. Jha, advocated recently for the decentralisation of decision-making for economic progress in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Speaking on December 14, 1969 at the first Management Convention sponsored by the Management Association of South India in Madras, Shri L. K. Jha referred to the need for decentralisation of the decision-making process for economic progress in the country. The relevant portion of his speech is as follows :—

“Ours is a large country and like most other large countries we have a federal constitution. This implies a certain degree of decentralisation of authority. However, for purposes of implementation of a plan it is not enough to decide what is to be done by the States. Both the Central Government and the State Governments in turn must decentralise the decision-making process, so that problems as they arise are solved where they arise rather than by reference to the National or State Capital. The question naturally has to be considered as to how the thousands, if not millions, of different decisions taken at different levels by different authorities can still be coordinated. The attempt to secure coordinations by frequent day-to-day consultations or by reference to each decision which can affect some other sector to higher coordinating authority can be potent cause of delay slowing down the onward movement of the economic and the implementation of the Plan. The only way to avoid it would be to have a detailed blueprint defining the various tasks that have to be fulfilled and then to vest the executives concerned with appropriate authority to take

the necessary decisions in respect of the jobs for which they are responsible. For the proper implementation of the plan there has to be a proper plan of implementation. And this has to be concrete, detailed and precise.”

(b) Shri L. K. Jha was obviously underlining the importance of effective implementation of the plan.

Demand of the Workers of Kolar Gold Mines

136. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of the Kolar Gold Mines at Mysore had demanded that they should be brought under the purview of the Pay Commission to be set up by the Centre ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the Kolar Gold Mining undertakings is a departmental Undertaking and the employees of the Undertakings are Central Government employees, they would come within the scope of enquiry of proposed Pay Commission.

Annual Anaesthetists' Conference

137. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and the names of the countries which participated in the annual Anaesthetists' Conference held in the last week of December, 1969 ;

(b) whether the possibility of taking the anaesthetist to the emergency spot in case of accidents considering the loss of time in removing the victims to the Hospital was also discussed ; and

(c) if so, the data of the suggestions accepted by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The following five foreign countries participated in a Conference of Anaesthetists held in New Delhi from the 27th to the 30th December, 1969 :—

- (1) U.S.A.
- (2) Canada.
- (3) U.K.
- (4) Holland.
- (5) Nepal.

The Conference was sponsored by the Indian Society of Anaesthetists and not by the Government of India.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

Oil Drilling Schedule in Certain States

138. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Schedule has been drawn up for drilling oil in certain States ;

(b) whether any expert advice has been sought for obtaining best results in regard to deep drilling in certain regions ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. Oil and Natural Gas Commission has a detailed schedule of drilling.

(b) and (c). The exploratory and production drilling is carried out after a study of the available data by the experts working in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which includes besides Commission's own experts, a few Russian experts as well as a U.N. Adviser. An exploration Group which is a top technical advisory body in the Commission, constantly evaluates the prospect in different regions and is represented by the top experts available in the Commission in different fields.

Paucity of Drinking Water in Villages of Mysore

139. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is paucity of drinking water in some villages of Mysore State; and

(b) If so, the steps taken by Government to remove the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) The responsibility for the provision of drinking water in Mysore State is that of the State Government. It is also the responsibility of the State Government to formulate water supply schemes, determine the priorities and outlays for such schemes and to execute them. During the IV Plan, the State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 4.00 crores for piped water supply facilities and Rs. 3.00 crores for well construction programme in rural areas.

Consultants deputed by Messrs John Taylor and Company

140. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Consultants deputed by Messrs John Taylor and Company are merely their representatives but not technically qualified and experienced to be consulted on several problems facing the mining undertakings;

(b) whether this issue of retaining or discarding services of the highly paid Consultants has been discussed in the Directors' meeting or examined by Indian expert; if so, what is the result; and

(c) whether it is not high time to discard such foreign inexperienced personnel

forthwith when more qualified and experienced personnel are available in our own country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The consultants deputed by Messrs John Taylor and Company for the Panna Diamond Mining Project of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited and Gold Mining Undertakings are qualified mining engineers/geologists.

(b) and (c). The question of retaining the services of consultants was considered by the Board of Directors of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings and a final decision to retain them or otherwise is yet to be taken.

In so far as the Panna Diamond Mining Project is concerned, the position will be reviewed by the Board of Directors of the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., before the present term of consultancy expire in August, 1970.

The decision on extending the tenure of the consultants, on expiry of their present terms, if found necessary, will be taken keeping in view the availability of qualified and experienced personnel within the country.

सरकारी प्रकाशनों के द्विभाषी संस्करणों का गैर-सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में मुद्रण

141. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के सरकारी प्रकाशनों का गैर-सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में मुद्रण किये जाने पर कितना व्यय किया गया :

(ख) क्या इन मुद्रणालयों को मुद्रण कार्य देने में अनियतमितियों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है और सम्बन्धित मुद्रणालयों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की क्षमता बढ़ाने की योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) और (ग). 1967 में मैसर्स न्यू यूनो-वर्सल प्रेस, दिल्ली से एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी । फर्म ने अभ्यावेदन किया था कि एगमार्क ओनियन लेबिल्स के मुद्रण के लिए विज्ञापित टेंडर इनव्हाइरियों में, यद्यपि उनकी दरें न्यूनतम थीं, फिर भी उन्हें आर्डर नहीं दिया गया । फर्म का टेंडर इसलिए स्वीकार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि उनके नमूने (सेम्पल्स) अनुमोदित नहीं किये गए थे और निरीक्षण करने पर उनके मुद्रणालय को कार्य योग्य नहीं पाया गया ।

(घ) भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों में हिन्दी छपाई की क्षमता बढ़ाने की योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है और लगभग दो वर्ष के समय में पूर्ण रूप से कार्यान्वित होने की संभावना है ।

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में उच्चतम न्यायालय का निर्णय

142. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गए निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार कोई अग्रोत्तर कार्यावाही करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गए निर्णय से सरकार की चोखित आर्थिक नीति पर कहां तक कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) से (ग). 1969 के अधिनियम संख्या 22 की वेंचता के बारे में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 14 फरवरी, 1970 को बैंकिंग समवाय (उपक्रमों का अभिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अध्यादेश (1970 का अध्यादेश संख्या 3) जारी किया गया जिसके अन्तर्गत 14 मुख्य भारतीय बैंकों का 19 जुलाई, 1969 से पुनर्राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया।

Manufacture of Bitumen Drums by Burma-Shell Refinery

143. SHRI SITARAM KESARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 104 on the 21st July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Burma-Shell Refinery have expressed their inability to indicate to Government the number of bitumen drums which they are manufacturing out of one tonne of steel;

(b) if not, the reasons for not collecting the requisite information and placing the same on the Table;

(c) whether Government would investigate thoroughly into the reasons for difference of three drums in respect of supply of Bitumen Drums made to Esso Standard and Caltex Refineries by the fabricators concerned and lay their findings on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) M/s. Burma-Shell have intimated that the number of drums manufactured out of one tonne of imported steel separately is not

available. The number of drums manufactured per tonne out of both imported and indigenous steel has been supplied.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The ESSO Refinery's drum is slightly bigger which accounts for difference in number of bitumen drums made out of one tonne of steel sheet. The number of drums obtained by Caltex are almost the same as by Burma-Shell.

Assistance offered by France for Off-Shore Oil Exploration

144. SHRI SITARAM KESARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that apart from Japan, France has offered assistance for off-shore oil exploration;

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance offered by France;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) A French group led by the French Institute of Petroleum has offered assistance in off-shore drilling in the deeper waters of the West Coast.

(b) to (d). All the offers received so far are under consideration. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of these proposals at this stage.

Factories for the manufacture of Building Components

145. SHRI SITARAM KESARI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up six factories for the manufacture of building components, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) how much money is to be spent on each factory ;

(c) the source from which Government propose to meet this additional expenditure ; and

(d) how far the scheme is to be helpful in the construction of houses where these factories are to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). No such decision has been taken by Government so far. But an Expert Committee, appointed by Government, is studying the question of low cost housing including the adoption of prefabrication and mechanisation. It is premature, at present, to give details on the other points raised in the question.

Ceiling on Urban Property

146. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI RAMA CHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to fix a ceiling on the urban property ;

(b) If so, whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard ;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto ;

(d) whether Government have arrived at a final decision in the matter, if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to implement the decisions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e). A Working Group has been set up to examine various aspects of the question. We have also written to the State Governments to ascertain their views.

Increase in lapse Ratio of L. I. C. Policies

147. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the lapse ratio of L.I.C. policies is increasing every year, if so, the reasons thereof and also the percentage of lapse ratio in the last three years—year-wise ; and

(b) what necessary steps have been taken to check this flow with details ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The overall lapse ratios of the Corporation for the last three years were as follows :—

Year	Lapse percentage
1966-67	7.4
1967-68	7.0
1968-69	6.3

(b) Does not arise.

L. I. C. Expenditure and Profits

148. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure of Life Insurance Corporation is more than its profits; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Bonus to Employees of Indian Oil Corporation

149. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that bonus is allowed to low paid staff of the Indian Oil Corporation and due to this the staff who are getting between Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- are getting less than their junior staff who were benefited by 14 per cent bonus;

(b) whether Government are considering this matter at a high level to save and check the prevailing demoralisation among the senior staff; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN):(a). No. The bonus is being paid to the employees in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

National Tourist and Entertainment Fair in Madras

151. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over a dozen Geisha girls from Japan were imported for a National Tourist and Entertainment Fair held in Madras during December, 1969.

(b) whether It is a fact that 30 Japanese cars with stunt drivers were also allowed to be imported without licence and duty for the said Fair;

(c) if so, the specific reasons why the foreign exchange regulations were relaxed in the cases by the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had personally approved of these imports as published in the newspapers and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether this Fair with the Japanese Geishas was inaugurated by the Union Minister Dr. Karan Singh on the Christmas Day ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. At one Stage when there was a proposal to invite a cultural troupe from Japan, Government asked for further details and were willing to consider the proposal subject to certain conditions. Since the proposal, as it emerged was not found acceptable, Government's approval was not given.

(e) The National Tourist and Entertainment Fair in Madras was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, on Christmas Day. However, the reference in the question to "Fair with the Japanese Geisha" is not correct.

President's Awards for the Officials of Income Tax Department

152. SHRI MAHADEVAPPA RAMPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no President's Awards for meritorious services on the lines of the Awards given to the Central Customs and Excise sides have been introduced in the Income-Tax Department;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the number of Officers in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta Circles who have so far been given these Awards;

(c) if the reply to Part (a) be in the negative, whether Government have under consideration any scheme for the introduction of such Awards in the Income-Tax Department, and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) when it is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). The proposal for giving President's award to officers of the Income-tax Department is under examination by the Government. The question of considering any scheme or introducing it does not arise at present.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में खनिज

153. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुंदेलखंड (उत्तर प्रदेश) के बांदा जिले में एल्युमिनियम और सीसा अयस्क पाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र में एक उद्योग स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि इस क्षेत्र में बेरोजगार लोगों को भी रोजगार मिल सके; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बात के होते हुए भी कि वहां पर कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है तथा वहां से उसका निर्यात भी किया जाता है, वहां पर कोई कारखाना स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या विशिष्ट कारण है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :

(क) एल्युमिनियम के अयस्क, बाक्साइट, का अभी हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में पता लगाया गया है परन्तु कार्ययोग्य मात्रा में सीसा अयस्क का अभी तक पता नहीं लगा है।

(ख) और (ग). इस निष्कर्ष से बाक्साइट की अभी मिर्जापुर जिले में (उत्तर प्रदेश) रेणुकुट स्थान पर स्थित एल्युमिनियम प्रद्रावक को

सप्लाई की जा रही है, जिसके और अधिक विस्तार की योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं। इस क्षेत्र में बाक्साइट की अनुमानित उपलब्ध राशियाँ एक अन्य स्वतन्त्र प्रद्रावक की स्थापना के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में धन का नियतन

154. श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों पर कितनी राशि खर्च किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) किन मदों को शामिल किया गया है और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितनी प्रतिशत राशि खर्च की जायेगी;

(ग) जनसंख्या में वृद्धि रोकने के लिए इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अपनाये गये अनेक तरीकों के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रतिशत सफलता प्राप्त हुई है;

(घ) क्या नसबन्दी योजना के अन्तर्गत विधवाओं तथा 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाले व्यक्तियों की भी नसबन्दी की गई है;

(ङ) क्या परिवार नियोजन अधिकारियों ने आंकड़े बढ़ाने के लिये अनेक लालच देकर लोगों की नसबन्दी की है, यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(च) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों से सम्बन्धित लाखों रुपयों का सामान प्राथमिक उच्चार केन्द्रों में बरबाद हो रहा है; यदि हां,

तो इस प्रकार कितनी हानि हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) योजना में 315 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

(ख) मर्दों और उनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का प्रतिशत इस प्रकार है :

मर्द	कुल रकम का प्रतिशत
1. सेवाएं	78.1
2. प्रशिक्षण	4.2
3. जन शिक्षा	4.8
4. सप्लाई और रख रखाव	7.4
5. अनुसंधान और मूल्यांकन	2.9
6. मातृ, शिशु स्वास्थ्य	0.8
7. संगठन	1.8

(ग) जो मुख्य तरीके अपनाये गये हैं वे हैं:- पुरुष और स्त्री नसबन्दी, लूप पहनाना तथा प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधकों का प्रयोग। दिसम्बर, 1969 तक इन तरीकों से प्रजननशील वर्ग के 58.32 लाख दम्पतियों (15-44 आयु वर्ग की पत्नी) ने परिवार नियोजन अपना लिया है जो ऐसे कुल दम्पतियों के 15.79 प्रतिशत के बराबर है। इनमें से 11.2 प्रतिशत दम्पतियों ने नसबन्दी करा ली है, 2.8 प्रतिशत को लूप पहनाया गया है और 1.79 प्रतिशत दम्पति प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधकों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। इन में से अधिकांश लोगों ने गत चार वर्षों के दौरान परिवार नियोजन अपनाया है।

(घ) जी हां, प्रजननशील वर्ग में न आने वाले व्यक्तियों की नसबन्दी के कुछ मामलों की सूचना मिली है। फिर भी, अब तक की गई कुल 69 लाख नसबन्दी की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे मामलों की संख्या नगण्य है।

(ङ) ऐसी रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं। उनकी जांच की जाती है और उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाती है जो इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गए अनुदेशों का पालन नहीं करते हैं।

(च) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं आई है।

स्वास्थ्य सुधार योजनाओं पर व्यय

155. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्वास्थ्य सुधार योजनाओं पर कितना व्यय किया जाएगा और इसमें से शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पृथक-पृथक कितने प्रतिशत राशि खर्च की जायेगी;

(ख) स्वास्थ्य सुधार योजनाओं के मामले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जिला स्तर पर केवल एक अस्पताल है, जिसमें आपरेशन और एक्सरे के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था है जिससे केवल कुछ लोग ही लाभ उठा पाते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि समय पर इलाज न मिलने के कारण अनेक व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो जाती है;

(घ) क्या गुर्दे में पथरी का रोग बढ़ता जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ङ) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दस मील की परिधि में आपरेशन की व्यवस्था वाला एक अस्पताल खोलने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (ब० सू० भूति) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए 437.50 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किये गए हैं।

उपर्युक्त आवंटन केन्द्र और राज्य क्षेत्रों में शहरी तथा ग्राम दोनों के स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए किया गया है। वे कार्यक्रम ही ऐसे हैं कि नगर और ग्राम क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की भलाई के लिए वस्तुतः कितनी-कितनी रकम खर्च की जायेगी, इसका निर्धारण अलग अलग करना कठिन है। मोटे तार पर स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी विकास कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं :

(i) चिकित्सा देख-रेख जिसमें अस्पताल औषधालय एवं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के लिए 76.49 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन से विशुद्ध रूप से ग्रामीण जनता को लाभ होगा। अस्पतालों तथा औषधालय शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत अस्पतालों एवं औषधालयों के लिए किए गए 89.77 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान का लाभ भी ग्रामीण जनता को पहुँचता है क्योंकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित अस्पताल तथा औषधालय ग्रामीण जनता की आवश्यकताओं को भी पूरा करते हैं। अस्पतालों में उपचार तथा दाखिला के लिए रोगी की हालत पर ध्यान दिया जाता है ना कि इस बात पर कि वह ग्राम क्षेत्र का है अथवा नगर क्षेत्र का। इसी प्रकार, इन केन्द्रों में नेदानिक सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं भी ग्रामीण जनता के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए इन अस्पतालों में से कुछ विशेषतया जिला तथा तालुक स्तर के अस्पताल रेफर अस्पतालों के रूप में चलते हैं।

(ii) संचारी रोग नियंत्रण जिसके लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 127.01 करोड़

रुपये का नियतन है, मुख्यः ग्रामीण जनता को ही लाभ पहुंचेगा। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मलेरिया तथा चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम एवं क्षय रोग, कुष्ठ, हैजा, रोहें, रतिरोग आदि के नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित हैं।

(iii) दन्त एवं चिकित्सा, चिकित्सा अनुसंधान समेत चिकित्सा शिक्षा : ये कार्यक्रम भी ग्रामीण एवं शहरी जनता दोनों की भलाई के लिए हैं क्योंकि इन संस्थानों में दाखिला रोगी की हालात के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं न कि इस आधार पर कि रोगी नगर क्षेत्र का है अथवा ग्राम क्षेत्र का। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों से भी ग्राम क्षेत्रों के लोगों को लाभ होगा क्योंकि इन प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों में अधिकांश की आवश्यकता ग्राम क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए होगी।

(IV) प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम : इस कार्यक्रम के लिए नियमित की गई 12.93 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मुख्यतः पैरा मेडिकल कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये है। इनमें से काफी लोगों को ग्राम क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त किया जायेगा। आनुक्रमिक पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का पर्याप्त धन की उपलब्धता के अतिरिक्त प्रशिक्षित कर्मिकों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

(V) भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणाली : 16.26 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है और इस प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत काफी औषधालय हैं जोकि जनता की भलाई के लिए ग्राम क्षेत्रों में कार्य करते हैं। इसके अन्तर्गत भी शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थित बड़े अस्पताल तथा अनुसंधान केन्द्र तथा उप-नगर क्षेत्रों में तालुक अस्पताल ग्रामीण जनता की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करते हैं।

(ख) शहरी क्षेत्रों तथा ग्राम क्षेत्रों में अस्पतालों एवं औषधालयों की व्यवस्था करना मुख्यतः राज्य

सरकारों की जिम्मेवारी है। केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारें दोनों इस समस्या के प्रति सजग हैं और ग्राम क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान किये जाते हैं, विशेष-तया जिला तथा तालुक स्तर पर नैदानिक एवं उपचार दोनों के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देने हेतु चरण-वार कर्मचारियों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देकर। देश में 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत लाया जा चुका है। ये स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र ग्राम जनता के स्वास्थ्य की समेतिक रूप से रक्षा हेतु एक केन्द्रीय-विन्दु (फोकल-प्वाइंट) के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। 1 जून 1969 को 4,930 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र चल रहे थे। यह विचार है कि चौथी योजना अवधि में उन सभी प्रखण्डों को जोकि अभी तक इसके अन्तर्गत नहीं हैं उनको प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के अन्तर्गत लाया जाय। पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी योजनाओं में ग्राम क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए क्रमशः 50 लाख रुपये, 1900 लाख रुपये तथा 1668 लाख रुपये का नियंतन किया गया था। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए 76.49 करोड़ रुपये (बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए शत प्रतिशत सहायता के रूप में केन्द्रीय पुरोनिधानित सैंटर में 43.98 करोड़ रुपये तथा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सैंटर में 32.15 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) कुछ अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि विशिष्ट चिकित्सा सहायता के अभाव में बहुत से लोग मर जाते हैं।

(घ) ऐसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि जिससे कि यह ज्ञात हो सके कि गुर्दे में पथरी का रोग बढ़ता जा रहा है।

(ङ) जी नहीं। इस उद्देश्य के लिए न तो धन ही और न ही प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी उपलब्ध हैं।

कोरवा में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना

156. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के कोरवा में कोयले पर आधारित रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति का ध्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चह्ममाण) : सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के कोरवा नामक स्थान पर कोयले पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना का सिद्धान्त रूप में अनुमोदन कर दिया है। विदेशी मुद्रा के संभव साधन ढूँढ़े जा रहे हैं।

खनन उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

157. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी व्यक्ति अथवा संगठन ने खनन उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). कोयला तथा कुछ अन्य खनन उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर कुछ अभ्यावेदन/सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। कोयले तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण

खनिजों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की खनन नीति 30 अप्रैल, 1956 के औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प में निर्धारित है। सामान्य नीति और चालू आवश्यकताओं को विचार में रख कर सरकार द्वारा विशेष सुझावों/अभ्यावेदनों की उनके गुणों के आधार पर जांच की जायेगी।

गाजीपुर नगरपालिका को अफीम उद्योग द्वारा करों का भुगतान न किया जाना

158. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्थित अफीम उद्योग गाजीपुर नगर पालिका को कर अदा नहीं कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गाजीपुर नगर पालिका के अध्यक्ष ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई प्रतिवेदन भेजा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्ति को, किसी राज्य द्वारा अथवा राज्य के अन्दर किसी प्राधिकरण द्वारा लगाये गये करों की अदायगी से भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 285 (1) के अन्तर्गत छूट मिली हुई है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

Sample Survey of the growth in population of Patna

159. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sample survey of the growth in population of Patna was conducted since its population according to 1961 census was within 10 per cent of the qualifying limit for the next higher class of cities ;

(b) whether the sample survey so conducted by the Registrar-General of India revealed that the population of Patna has crossed four Lakh norms fixed for upgradation of Cities from 'C' Class to 'B-2' ;

(c) the actual figure of population of Patna after sample survey carried out by the Registrar-General of India ;

(d) whether towns in other States were upgraded in the past taking into consideration the population growth after census of 1961 ; and

(e) the peculiar difficulties with the Government in upgrading Patna to B-2 Class City taking into consideration the processes of upgradation of Nagpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 5,10, 945.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) A sample survey conducted by the Registrar General of India in respect of 38 cities revealed fluctuations in the population growth as between different cities/towns. Meanwhile, representations for upgradation were also received on behalf of employees of some other towns not taken up for the sample survey. Hence the matter is still under the consideration of Government.

खेतड़ी ताँबा परियोजना के उत्पादन लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति

160. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री एस० आर० दामानी :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान

तथा चातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 29 जनवरी, 1970 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" समाचार पत्र में "कोपर प्रोस्पेक्टेस" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित हुए सम्पादकीय लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) निर्धारित समय में खेतड़ी तांबा खान में उत्पादन कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा चातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव):

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . हिन्दुस्तान काँपर लिमिटेड द्वारा मई, 1968 में बनाई समयावली के अनुसार प्रयोजना द्वारा 1972 में उत्पादन प्रारंभ किया जाना नियत था । कुछ मर्दों के सम्बन्ध में डिजाइनों, विशिष्टियों आदि को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने में देरियों के कारण से विभिन्न एककों के चालू किये जाने में देरी होने की सम्भावना है । कम्पनी ने पहली नियत समयावली का पुनरावलोकन प्रारम्भ किया है । जिसके पूरा हो जाने पर एककों को पूरा करने के लिए संशोधित तिथियों के संकेत मिलेंगे । प्रायोजना को जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए हर उपाय किया जा रहा है ।

Prices of Consumer and Food Items

161. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY :

Will he Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of consumer and food items have registered an increase, or decrease

during 1969 over those of the previous two years and by how much ;

(b) if there is increase, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps taken to check this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1550/70].

(b) and (c). Whereas the yearly average of the index number of wholesale prices for 1969 showed an increase of 2.1 per cent over the previous year, the yearly average of the group index for food articles for 1969 stood 3.7 per cent lower than its preceding year's level. Prices came under pressure in the early part of 1969 mainly due to decline in the levels of production of certain agricultural commodities (e.g. coarse cereals, gram, raw jute, cotton and oilseeds) in 1968-69. Also, towards the end of the year there were renewed pressures on prices due to downward revision in the crop estimates for 1969-70 as well as due to delay in the winter rains in certain parts of the country. Therefore, in order to restrain price increases in the case of individual commodities, Government has been taking various measures which include tightening of credit restrictions on bank advances as in the case of raw cotton, vegetable oils and oilseeds, arrangement of larger imports as in the case of raw cotton and soyabean oil, restrictions on holdings of stocks with mills as in the case of raw cotton, and the extended use of the Essential Commodities Act. Government has build up a sizeable stock of foodgrains and continues maintaining a system of public distribution in order to ensure supplies of essential commodities at reasonable prices. The total offtake of foodgrains from the Government stocks amounted to 9.6 million tonnes in 1969. There were 1,38,250 fair price shops in the country at the end of the year.

Children's Hospital in Rajasthan

162. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI V. NARSIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish children's hospitals throughout India as a part of the Family Planning Programme and if so, the number of hospitals that are likely to be established in Rajasthan during the financial year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : A suggestion made to this effect is under examination.

Filing of Income-Tax Return by Ministers in various States

163. **SHRI N.K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ministers including Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers in various States who have not filed their Income-Tax return for the assessment years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ; and

(b) the action Government have taken or propose to take against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Housing Loans for Chandigarh

164. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount demanded by the Chandigarh Administration for Housing loans ;

(b) the amount likely to be made available for the purpose ;

(c) the number of houses to be constructed for Central Government employees in the current year ; and

(d) the number of employees of Punjab and Haryana who are on the waiting list for Government accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). For the year 1969-70, the Administration had asked for Rs. 4 lakhs as Plan fund and Rs. 60 lakhs as non-plan funds for housing loans. While, the plan funds have been made available in full, final decision regarding provision of non-plan fund has not yet been taken.

(c) Construction of 200 houses of various types has been sanctioned during 1969-70.

(d) 13,958.

Delay in Starting Work at Rakha Copper Project in Bihar

165. **SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS** be pleased to state the reasons for delay in starting work at Rakha Copper Project in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : The scheme for the development of Rakha Copper Project (Phase I), by the Hindustan Copper Ltd., at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.41 crores was approved by Government in July, 1969. The Company is presently engaged in preparing the Detailed Project Report for the scheme. Though Hindustan Copper Ltd., started preliminary work on this scheme in August, 1969, in the absence of a prospecting license which has been granted to the Company only recently by the State Government, they could not take up full scale operations.

Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd.

167. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice

of the Government that Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd. has recently stopped or have not allowed some of their agents to do further business;

(b) if so, the names and number of such agencies which have been closed by the Company from the 1st January, 1969 to 31st December 1969;

(c) whether it is also a fact that those agency holders were related to some of its high officers, viz., Divisional Manager, Distt. Manager; and

(d) the time for which those agencies were running and the total amount yearly paid to those agency holders during the last three years and causes of their closure?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Special Finance Commission for Backward States

168. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demand made by the Government of Orissa for the appointment of a special Finance Commission for bringing the backward States at par with the more advanced States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government on that score?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Government have seen some Press reports regarding the reported suggestion of the Government of a special Finance Commission for backward States but no formal communication has been received from the State Government in this regard.

(b) The problems of backward regions have to be tackled through the development Plans. The formula for the distribution of Central assistance for the State Plans already gives weightage to economic backwardness of States by setting aside 10 per cent for States with per-capita income less than the

national average and 10 per cent for special problems. In addition, incentives are also being provided for investment in backward areas in pursuance of the decisions taken in the National Development Council Committee of State Chief Ministers held in September, 1969.

Licence to Birlas for Building a Fertilizer Factory in Goa

169. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received letters from Members of Parliament protesting against Government's decision to grant licence to the Birlas for building a fertilizer factory in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps Government have taken on that score?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A letter from a Member of Parliament has been received protesting against the final clearance given by the Government to the Goa fertilizer project. Government have considered the matter and have come to the conclusion that there is no ground for changing the decision.

Fresh Probe into the Death of Late Dr. Lohia

170. SHRI RABI RAY : Will THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to issue orders for a fresh probe into the death of late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, in view of the new facts that have come to light; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No Sir, since no new relevant facts have come to light to justify a fresh inquiry.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction of Expenditure on Government Institutions, Officials and Ministers

171. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are immediately taking effective measures for steep reduction of conspicuous expenditure of the Government institutions, officials and Ministers; and

(b) if so, what are the steps so far taken to this effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Several economy measures for containing administrative expenditure have been taken during the last few years, such as intensification of staff inspection studies, ban on upward revision of pay scales, restrictions on contingencies including purchase of imported cars, economy in travelling expenditure etc. Apart from continuing these, no fresh measures have been decided upon, but economy measures being a continuing process, the matter is constantly engaging the attention of Government. In particular, the Budget Estimates of Ministries for 1970-71 have been scrutinised from this angle and provision for such items of expenditure as entertainments, conferences, travel allowances and furnishings has been kept to the essential minimum.

वारिज्य बैंकों में निर्यात विभाग

172. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री 22 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4780 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्यातकों के मार्ग दर्शन के लिए निर्यात विभाग की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव करते समय अप्रैल, 1969 में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा तैयार किये गए निर्यात सम्बन्धी आंकड़े क्या थे; और

(ख) इन प्राक्कलनों तथा वास्तविक निर्यात की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० : सेठी) : (क) जिन बैंकों को विदेशी मुद्रा का कारबार करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है उनमें निर्यात कक्ष खोलने का सुझाव, रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अप्रैल, 1969 में दिया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य निर्यातकों, विशेष रूप से छोटे निर्यातकों और गैर-परम्परागत वस्तुओं के निर्यातकों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने की सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना था। चूंकि यह सुझाव निर्यात के किन्हीं विशेष लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से नहीं किया गया था, इसलिए रिजर्व बैंक ने सुझाव देते समय निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाये थे।

(ख) इसलिए अनुमानों और प्राप्त परिणामों की तुलना करने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी बैंकों को सहायता

173. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 2 जनवरी, 1970 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' (दिल्ली) में प्रकाशित यह समाचार ठीक है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने उत्तर प्रदेश में उन

सहकारी बैंकों को सहायता देने से इन्कार कर दिया है जो ऋणों को वसूल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और उन बैंकों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं; और

(ग) ऋणों की वसूली न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने, इस शर्त को लागू करने के उद्देश्य से कि किसी भी बैंक द्वारा लिए जाने वाले ऋण उस बैंक द्वारा दिये गए ऐसे पर्याप्त ऋणों पर आधारित होने चाहिए जिनकी अवधि समाप्त न हुई हो, उत्तर प्रदेश के छः केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा मंजूर की गयी ऋण-सीमाओं को अप्रैल, 1969 में स्थगित कर दिया था। किन्तु भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को दिये गये कुछ आश्वासनों के बाद ऋण सीमाओं पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध जून, 1969 में हटा लिया गया। उपर्युक्त केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों के नाम और उनके पते नीचे दिये गए हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	बैंकों के नाम और पते
1.	केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक, बहराइच, उत्तर प्रदेश।
2.	केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक, बस्ती, उत्तर प्रदेश।
3.	केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक, बुलन्दशहर, उत्तर प्रदेश।
4.	केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश।
5.	केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक, मथुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश।
6.	केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक, सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा ऋणों की बहुत कम वसूली होने के कारणों का, प्रत्येक मामले में पता लगाना बहुत कठिन है, मोटे तौर पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि प्रबन्धकों की और से इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक उद्यम न किये जाने और कारगर मशीनरी के अभाव के कारण ही ऐसा हुआ है।

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड, गोरखपुर द्वारा विज्ञापन के प्रकाशन में कथित विलम्ब

174. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 8 जनवरी, 1970 के 'आज' समाचार पत्र में 'शिल्पी प्रशिक्षु चाहिए' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत भारतीय तेल निगम लिमिटेड, गोरखपुर का विज्ञापन संख्या 25/69 प्रकाशित हुआ था, जबकि आवेदन पत्र देने की अन्तिम तिथि 10 जनवरी, 1970 थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विज्ञापन को इतनी अधिक देरी से क्यों छपा गया था;

(ग) क्या इस से पहले भी उक्त निगम के सब अन्य विज्ञापनों को भी इसी प्रकार प्रकाशित किया जाता रहा है जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि समय पर सूचना न मिलने के कारण उर्वरक निगम में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य कर्मचारी उनका लाभ न उठा सके हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चट्वाण) : (क) और (ख). विज्ञापन, जो कि एक प्रादेशिक स्वरूप का था, 25. 12. 1969

तक सभी सम्बन्धित समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था सिवाय 'आज' के जिस में यह विज्ञापन 6 और 8 जनवरी, 1970 को प्रकाशित हुआ था। 'आज' में विज्ञापनों की बहुत भारी बुकिंग थी और यह समाचार पत्र विज्ञापन को 6 तथा 8 जनवरी, 1970 से पहले प्रकाशित नहीं कर सका।

(ग) जी नहीं निगम द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रथा यह है कि आवेदन पत्र भेजने के लिए प्रादेशिक समाचार पत्रों के बारे में 15 दिनों का और अखिल भारतीय विज्ञापनों के बारे में एक महीने स्पष्ट समय दिया जाता है। यह समय अखिल भारतीय विज्ञापनों के बारे में घटा कर दस से बीस दिन तक कर दिया जाता है जब महत्वपूर्ण समाचार पत्र पहले से बुक हों।

(घ) निगम यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रत्येक प्रयास करती है कि विज्ञापन समाचार पत्र में नियत तिथि पर प्रकाशित हो जायें और विलम्ब हो जाने पर आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करने की अन्तिम तिथि बढ़ा दी जाती है ताकि प्रार्थी आवेदन पत्र समय पर भेज सकें।

पिछले तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्य कर रहे अधिकारी

175. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन विभागों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में ऐसे अधिकारियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है जो गत तीन वर्ष से अतिरिक्त लाभवाले एक ही पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के 6 सितम्बर, 1957 के अर्ध-सरकारी संख्या 11-13-57 ओ० एण्ड एम० के अनुसार उनका तबादला न करने

के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चट्ठाण) : (क)

श्रेणी	अफसरों की संख्या
(1) सजांची	एक
(2) संसद सहायक	एक

(ख) तबादले नहीं किये जा रहे हैं क्यों कि ऐसा कदम उठाना कार्य कुशलता में बाधक होगा।

Help to Food Corporation of India by
Nationalised Banks to purchase
Foodgrains

176. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the nationalised banks to finance the Food Corporation of India to purchase foodgrains for building a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes for this year ; and

(b) if so, how much the banks are now spending for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government have not asked the nationalised banks to finance Food Corporation of India to purchase foodgrains for building any buffer stock. The Food Corporation of India is, however, availing of an overdraft limit of Rs. 200 crores for its normal operational purposes only, from the State Bank of India. The total outstanding borrowing against this limit was about Rs. 12 crores on the 30th January, 1970.

**Recommendation of Morarka Committee
on the expenses of L. I. C.**

177, SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Morarka
Committee appointed to make investigations
about the expenses of L. I. C. ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the recom-
mendations of this Committee were against
the interests of the workers in the Life
Insurance Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K.
KHADILKAR) : (a) Copies of the main
conclusions and recommendations of the
Morarka Committee were laid on the Table
of the House on 12-5-1969 and were also
circulated among the Members of Parliament
through the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

(b) No. Sir.

**Representation against the 'Work Norms'
introduced in L. I. C.**

178. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received
any representation from the National Fed-
eration of Insurance Field Workers of India
against the 'Work Norms' introduced in the
Life Insurance Corporation ;

(b) if so, what were their arguments
against the introduction of 'Work Norms' ;
and

(c) what measures the Government have
taken so far to redress the grievances of the
Life Insurance Corporation field workers ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K.
KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Federation's contention is that
the 'Work Norms' are faulty in several
respects besides being rigid.

(c) Government examined the question
and found that the 'Work Norms' laid down
by the L. I. C. were more liberal than the
norms recommended by the Morarka
Committee. Moreover, the scheme of work
norms itself provided for an adequate transi-
tion period. In the circumstances, the
Minister discussed the problems with repre-
sentatives of the Federation and also appeal-
ed to them from the floor of the House on
9-12-1969 to negotiate with the L. I. C. on
the basis of the work norms laid down
by it.

**Investment of Money by Nationalised Banks
for Jobless**

179. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received
any representation demanding that the
nationalised banks should be asked to invest
money to set up industries, with a view to
generate more jobs for the jobless; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government
have taken so far to concede this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) and (b). No such represen-
tation has been received. In any case banks
are not permitted under the law to set up
industries although they can lend to indus-
tries. However, several nationalised banks
have come out with new schemes for lending
to small borrowers engaged in productive
enterprises and this is expected to provide
increased employment opportunities for
those who are now unemployed.

**World Bank Loan to Government of Punjab
for Purchase of Tractors**

181. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government had sought through the Central Government a loan of Rs. One Crore from the World Bank to import 20,000 tractors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government of India is exploring the possibility of getting World Bank assistance for a Farm Mechanisation Project in Punjab, involving procurement of tractors and specialised agricultural machinery. The possibility of financing import of 20,000 tractors over a three year period was considered. However, the World Bank Appraisal Mission which visited India in December, 1969 had in view a smaller project covering a shorter period. The Mission's report will be submitted in due course to the World Bank President, after which we will know of the further interest of the Bank in the matter.

Allotment of Land to Tara Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi

182. SHRI HEM RAJ :
 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to give land to the Tara Co-operative Housing Building Society, Delhi of which almost a majority of the Members of Parliament have become members; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to encourage the co-operative efforts in comparison to the individual efforts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Society was offered land in the Shahdara area along with other societies of its category but it did not accept the offer nor did it deposit the premium for the land.

(b) Does not arise.

Incidence of Taxation

183. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made by Government of the tax-burden on urban and rural house-holds; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A study on Incidence of Indirect Taxation for 1963-64 prepared by the Ministry of Finance was circulated to Parliament in December, 1969. A statement showing the relative tax burden borne by the urban and rural households in the different expenditure groups as revealed by that study, is attached.

Statement

Tax as Per Cent of Consumer Expenditure

Monthly Household expenditure groups	1953-54			1958-59			1963-64		
	Rural	Urban	All India	Rural	Urban	All India	Rural	Urban	All India
Rs. 0- 50	2.2	3.6	2.4	2.5	5.8	3.1	5.8	11.1	6.5
Rs. 51-100	2.4	4.5	2.7	3.6	7.1	4.3	6.1	11.6	7.0
Rs. 101-150	2.6	5.1	3.1	4.1	8.0	5.1	6.8	12.6	8.0
Rs. 151-300	2.8	5.1	3.3	4.8	9.0	5.9	8.8	14.0	10.1
Rs. 301 and above	4.1	8.2	5.5	6.9	13.8	9.3	11.9	24.6	16.6
All Household	2.9	5.9	3.6	4.4	9.3	5.7	8.0	16.6	10.1

Vasectomy Cases Statewise

184. SHRI HEM RAJ :

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vasectomy cases done in the year 1968-69 and upto the end of 1969 in the different States and Union Territories, (State and Union Territory-wise) ;

(b) the number of unsuccessful cases reported and the help given to such patients ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENTS (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Two statements showing the required information State/Union-Territory-wise are, laid down on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* See No. LT 2551/170].

(b) and (c). This information is not readily available.

Printing of Lok Sabha Debates/Publications in Hindi

185. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reports of the Lok Sabha and its papers in Hindi are published at long intervals due to the non-availability of Hindi press ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Reports of the Committees of the Lok Sabha have so far been received only in English. As regards the

Sessional papers, there have been delays of 2 to 4 weeks in the printing of Hindi versions of the Synopsis of Debates and of 6 to 72 hours in printing the Hindi versions of the Question Lists.

(b) The following steps have been taken to increase the Hindi printing capacity :

- (i) A new press has been established in New Delhi (Ring Road) with emphasis on Hindi printing, which is expected to go into full production in the course of the next few months.
- (ii) An IBM-cum-Offset Duplicating Unit, consisting of electric typewriters, Offset printing machines etc., is being set up in the Government of India Press, Faridabad.
- (iii) Second shifts, utilising 80% of the machinery, are being introduced in the Government of India Press at Nasik and Faridabad, to increase the Hindi printing capacity.
- (iv) Extra capacity is proposed to be provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan at the Press on Ring Road and the I.B.M. Unit at Faridabad.

Funds For Rural Housing Schemes in the Fourth Plan

186. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money kept in the Fourth Five Year Plan for Rural Housing and for the construction of houses in rural areas for the weaker sections of the society and

(b) how it is proposed to be given to the different States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). In the Draft Fourth Plan, an amount of about Rs. 63 crores has been provided for housing in the State Sector. During the fourth plan period,

all social housing schemes, including the Village Housing Projects Scheme formulated by the Central Government, have been included in the developmental programmes in the State Sector and Central assistance to States will be given in the form of block loans and block grants without being tied to Individual Heads of Development. The State Government thus have complete freedom to allocate funds to various programmes in the State Sector (including rural housing) according to their own priorities. According to information so far received, the State Governments provided about Rs. 2.58 crores under Village Housing Projects Scheme for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

भुग्गी-भोपड़ी बस्तियों के लोगों को जमीन के स्वामित्व का अधिकार देना

187. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने इस मांग पर विचार किया है कि दिल्ली में भुग्गी-भोपड़ी बस्तियों में बसे हुए लोगों को जमीन के स्वामित्व का अधिकार दिया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि सरकार ने कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है तो क्या वह इस पर विचार करने के बाद शीघ्र निर्णय करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंसू दूति) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Scheme by IOC for Jobless Engineers and Medical Graduates in Delhi

188. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration and the Indian Oil Corporation have jointly worked out a scheme to provide employment to the jobless engineers and medical graduates in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, how far this scheme has been implemented and the details of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No joint scheme has been worked out by the Delhi Administration and the Indian Oil Corporation to provide business opportunities for self-employment to unemployed engineering and medical graduates by awarding dealerships/distributorships of its products. However, to provide opportunities for self-employment to local young graduates, belonging to lower income group families, following decisions have been taken in consultation with the Indian Oil Corporation :—

1. Henceforth, Indian Oil Corporation will give dealerships for all new retail outlets, dealerships for kerosene/Light Diesel Oil and distributorships for Indane (domestic and commercial use) only to suitable unemployed graduates from recognised institutions.
2. Indian Oil Corporation will advertise its need in two widely read daily newspapers, one English and the other a regional language newspaper.
3. Only unemployed engineering graduates and diploma holders in engineering and other unemployed graduates, under the age of 30 years, on the dates specified in such notices, will be eligible.

4. Applicants should belong only to the lower income groups (*i.e.* family income upto around Rs. 10,000/- per annum) and should belong to the civil district in which the dealerships/distributorships is to be operated or to the civil districts (within the same State) whose boundaries are adjacent to that of the aforesaid district.
5. Weightage will be given to demobilized Emergency Commissioned Officers, other ex-servicemen and members of the scheduled tribes.
6. Efforts will be made to secure the needed financial assistance from the banks.

In so far as Delhi is concerned, the Indian Oil Corporation through a Press Advertisement in December, 1969, invited applications for six retail outlets. Applications received are under scrutiny.

Pollution of Water by Industrial and Domestic Wastes

189. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV ;

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pollution of water by industrial and domestic wastes is affecting the public health and the programme of higher food yield ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government intended to take to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A comprehensive bill for the Prevention of Water Pollution was introduced in

the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd December, 1969.

Accumulation of Coking Coal Stocks at Coal Mines

190. SARIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the producers of coking coal had brought the information about accumulation of coking coal stock at the pitheads of the Collieries to alarming proportions and great decrease in the off take of coking coal by steel plants and coal washers to the notice of the Ministry sometime ago and have again submitted a representation recently requesting for immediate action in the following two manners to help them clear the accumulated stocks :—

- (i) The Government of India should finance the pithead stocks at the collieries and initiate efforts to export coking and washed coal ; and
- (ii) the private sector collieries should be allowed as an emergency measure to dispose of their accumulated stocks by direct export "without reference to the MMTC" ; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken on the suggestion of the producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) It is a fact that the Joint Working Committee of the Coal Industry had represented to Government regarding heavy stocks of coking coal and suggested that Government should finance collieries' pithead stocks and allow them to export coking and washed coal without reference to the MMTC so that the mounting stocks could be cleared.

(b) The question of giving relief to the coal producers by allowing export of coal has been considered and it has been decided to allow export of sizeable quantities of medium/coking/blanble/non-coking coals and surplus washed coal from National Coal

Development Corporation washeries. It has also been decided to simplify the export procedure. Subject to a floor price being set by the M.M.T.C. and canalisation of the export being done through them, exporters will be free to negotiate with foreign buyers.

The suggestion for financing the pithead stocks at collieries has, however, not been accepted.

Flue Epidemic

191. SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOU-

DHURI :

SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI SAMINATHAN :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI NARAYANAN :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the toll of life taken by the recent Flue epidemic in the country was heavy;

(b) If so, whether Government have obtained any authentic information regarding the number of persons who fell ill or died separately as a result of their suffering from Flue; and

(c) what measures were taken to check the epidemic in the beginning and to prevent the suffering people from becoming victims of death?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No.

(b) The information available so far is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2552/70*].

(c) On receipt of information regarding

the outbreak of influenza epidemic in Europe due to A2/Hong Kong/68 and certain reports in the local newspapers of a similar outbreak of the disease in India also, a letter was sent to all States asking them to report the incidence of influenza and advising them about the steps to be taken for its prevention and treatment and the procedure to be followed for the collection of pathological material from the patients.

In States like, Rajasthan and Gujarat where large numbers of cases were reported, steps were taken to give medical relief in the affected areas by providing medicines to the village panchayats and mobile medical units. Steps were also taken to stock the essential drugs in the primary health centres and district hospitals.

Strike by D.M.C. Sweepers and other Employees

192. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

SHRI DEVAN SEN :

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI S. KUNDU :

SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :

SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

SHRI ARJUN SINGH

BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a strike of the Delhi Sweepers and other Municipal Employees of the Delhi Municipal Corporation in January, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike, and the details of their demands;

(c) whether the strike has been declared illegal;

(d) if so, the steps taken by his Department, Police Department, Labour Depart-

ment and the other authorities against the Strikers for continuing the said illegal strike; and

(e) the steps taken against the authorities concerned for not implementing the assurances given orally as well as in writing some time ago; and the steps taken by the authorities concerned to fulfil the demands of the strikers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have intimated that only sweepers of Public conservancy in some of the Zones of the Delhi Municipal Corporation went on strike from 21.1.1970 to 5.2.1970.

(b) Alleged non-implementation of settlement arrived at between the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Pradesh Balmiki Mazdoor Sangh on 24.7.1967. A copy of the memorandum of the settlement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2553/70].

(c) The Government of India declared Public conservancy and sewage disposal services in the Union Territory of Delhi as essential services and prohibited strike in these services under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968.

(d) The Minister for Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development held discussions with the representatives of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the Labour Commissioner and the representatives of the Delhi Pradesh Balmiki Majdoor Sangh with a view to assisting the parties to the dispute for ending the strike early.

A number of meetings were also held by the Labour Commissioner, Delhi Deputy Commissioner, Delhi and the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration with a view to persuading the workers to resume work.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation lodged complaints with the Police against the workers who indulged in obstruction, intimidation and violence or incited the workers to strike. The Police registered 202 cases

under various provisions of law against the striking workers.

(e) The Delhi Municipal Corporation contend that they have implemented the settlement of 24th July, 1969. However, according to a settlement arrived at between the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Pradesh Balmiki Mazdoor Sangh on 5.2.1970, all the issues connected with the dispute have been referred to the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi for mediation.

Foreign Aid to India

193. **SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the net foreign aid to India has been dwindling due to increasing debt liabilities and the debt till March, 1968 equalled the loans drawn for nine years since the commencement of the First Five Year Plan (1951 to 1960) ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to overcome this situation ; and

(c) whether in view of the dwindling of foreign assistance, the draft Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been formulated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The net foreign aid to India has been coming down because of increasing debt liabilities. The amortization payments upto March 31, 1968, equalled the value of loans drawn in the first nine years since the commencement of the first Plan.

(b) The Fourth Plan has been drawn in a way that the net aid inflow needed for the Fourth Plan will be one-half of that of the Third Plan. The emphasis on increased agricultural production and maximum use of existing facilities for industrial production and the stress made on export promotion are designed to reach the objective of reduced dependence on external aid.

(c) No, Sir.

Expansion Programme of Gujarat State Refinery

194. **SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM AND CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion programme of the Gujarat State Refinery is to be put off ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) No.

(b) A Group of Experts is presently studying the feasibility of expansion of Gujarat Refinery.

Impact of Increase in the Fourth Year Plan Outlay

195. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to augment the Fourth Five-Year Plan Outlay by Rs. 1600 crores ;

(b) if so, whether it will do so in spite of the reported opinion of the Planning Commission that it would be feasible to increase the Plan Outlay by Rs. 500 crores only ; and

(c) what is the estimated inflationary pressures if the Fourth Five-Plan is increased by Rs. 1600 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A clear picture regarding the size of the Fourth Plan will emerge after the National Development Council has met and approved the Planning Commission's reassessment.

(c) Does not arise. However, an increase in the size of the Plan need not lead to inflationary pressures if it is matched by additional genuine resource mobilisation.

Allcation of Amount for Famine Relief in Rajasthan

196. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cen-

tral Government had allocated Rs. 58 crores for famine relief in Rajasthan ;

(b) what are the norms Government adopted in arriving at the amount of Central assistance to States for famine relief and flood relief ; and

(c) how long the Central Government will continue to give assistance to States without any permanent measures to and the economic backwardness of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) It is a fact that a celling of expenditure of Rs. 58 crores on drought relief measures in Rajasthan in 1969-70 has been accepted for purposes of Central assistance.

(b) Central assistance towards natural calamities relief is provided in cases where the expenditure of the State Governments concerned on such relief measures is expected to exceed the normal expenditure on relief taken into account by the Finance Commission in its scheme of devolution. Central assistance is normally to be restricted to 75 per cent of the expenditure exceeding the amount so taken into account by the Finance Commission, 50 per cent as a grant and 25 per cent as a loan. In exceptional circumstances, however, where the ways and means situation of the State Government justifies this, assistance may be provided on an *ad hoc* basis towards the State Government's share of the expenditure also.

(c) The problem of economic backwardness has to be tackled mainly through development programmes included in the Five Year and Annual Plans of the Centre and the States. Central assistance towards natural calamities relief is given on non-Plan account and is essentially meant to enable the State Governments to tide over the temporary financial difficulties created on account of the natural calamities.

Growing Shortage of non-Ferrous Metals

197. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing shortage of non-ferrous metals; and

(b) the proposed measures, if any, taken by Government to augment indigenous production of non-ferrous metals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Brief details of measures taken to augment indigenous production of major non-ferrous metals are indicated below:

(i) *Aluminium*—During the current year the indigenous supply is expected to meet the demand except to a small extent due to recent spurt in the demand for E. C. grade aluminium for the manufacture of cables/conductors following intensification of rural electrification programmes. In order to meet the growing demand on a long term basis, additional capacity to the extent 3,09,500 tonnes had already been licensed or covered by letters of intent issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951. It is envisaged that from the end of Fourth Plan or early Fifth Plan, the entire internal requirements will be met by indigenous production, leaving also a margin for exports.

(ii) *Copper*—There is at present only one copper smelter in the country, in the private sector. This unit has been licensed to set up a flash smelter to produce 16,500 tonnes per annum of copper which is likely to be completed by end of 1971. A 31,000 tonnes per annum copper smelter is also being set up in the public sector at Khetri (Rajasthan). In addition, proposals are under consideration to develop the copper deposits in the Rakha area in Bihar and Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) *Zinc*—A new zinc smelter of 18,000 tonnes per annum capacity in the public sector, based on the Zawar (Rajasthan) lead-zinc deposits, was commissioned in January 1968. Another new 20,000 tonnes

per annum zinc smelter in the private sector (based on imported ores/concentrates) was commissioned early in 1967. Due to teething troubles production in this smelter has not so far come up to full capacity.

The public sector zinc smelter has drawn up a scheme for proving additional reserves in the Zawar area and to step up the ore production. The increase in ore production will be followed by expansion of the smelter from 18,000 to 36,000 tonnes per annum.

It is also proposed to set up a new zinc smelter of 30,000 tonnes per annum capacity at Vishakhapatnam based on imported concentrates.

A proposal received for expansion of the zinc smelter in the private sector by 40,000 tonnes in two stages of 20,000 tonnes per annum is also under consideration. Self-sufficiency in zinc may be reached during the Fifth Plan.

(iv) *Lead*—There is at present only one lead smelter in the country based on the Zawar deposits. Though capacity of this smelter is about 5,400 tonnes per annum, production is only of the order of 2,500 tonnes per annum due to the falling lead content of the Ziwar ore deposits. A proposal for the upper level development of Agnigundala (Bandalamottu) deposit for the production of lead is also under consideration.

(v) *Tin and Nickel*—There is at present no indigenous production of these metals for want of known commercial workable ore deposits in the country. The Geological Survey of India have recently located sizeable deposits of low grade nickel ore containing about 14 million tonnes of reserve and analysing between 0.8% to 1.4% nickel in Kansa area, Sukinda Tehsil, Cuttack district. The development of this deposit has been assigned to the Hindustan Copper Ltd., who propose to have the feasibility Report drawn up for developing a mine.

Search for non-ferrous minerals.

In view of the importance of non-ferrous metals, the Geological Survey of India has already taken up an intensive

programme of detailed exploration in the country. The investigations so far conducted by the Geological Survey of India by large scale mapping, pitting and trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys, drilling exploratory mining in several parts of the country, have brought to light some important prospects for copper, lead and zinc ores in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. Small reserves of these ores have also been indicated in Madras and Mysore.

Further, air borne surveys by 'Operation Hard Rock' has also been carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. As a result of these aerial geophysical surveys a number of anomaly points have been located. These are being followed up.

Training Centres for Health

198. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Training Centres for Health established with the assistance from W.H.O., UNICEF and U.N. agencies and other countries;

(b) the number and places, State-wise;

(c) the number of Research Centres; and

(d) the amount annually incurred by India and the investment of other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Smuggling of Japanese Goods

199. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that smuggling of Japanese transistors, terylene clothes, European Watches and tape-recorders are increasing rapidly in India;

(b) if so, the precautionary measures taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of persons arrested in this regard during January, 1968 to June, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Seizures made by the Customs authorities from time to time indicate that transistors of Japanese make, Terylene cloth, foreign watches and tape-recorders are being smuggled into the country. However, no reliable data on the scale of such smuggling are available.

(b) Various precautionary measures have been taken from time to time. These include arrangement for better collection of intelligence, deployment of vessels for patrolling of the sea, keeping careful watch over known smugglers, check of passengers' baggage, post parcels, amendment of the Customs Act requiring persons who possess these for trade, or those who buy or sell them to maintain accounts in prescribed manner, etc.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Oil Refinery near Delhi

200. **SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR** :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation from Assam has been assured that a refinery with an initial capacity of three million tonnes of crude will be set up near Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the plans of the government; and

(c) when the proposed refinery is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). However, the need for establishing a refinery of adequate size and at a suitable location in North-West region of the country is being studied.

MR. SPEAKER : Next item—Calling Attention motion.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 20 तारीख को इस सदन में यह प्रश्न उठा था कि जो बंगाल और बिहार के राज्यपाल हैं उन के आचरण के सम्बन्ध में.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेकस्ट आइटम पर देखा जाएगा ।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : वह पहले लेना चाहिए । पिछली बार आप ने यह कहा था कि आप 23 तारीख को बतायेंगे ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बास गांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, आप जरा सुन लीजिए । नियम 55 के अन्तर्गत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नौ व्यवस्था का प्रश्न...

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : इसी सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न बह उठा रहे हैं । आप जरा सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने आर्डर पेपर देखा है? आइटम नम्बर 2 है का लिंग अटेंशन मोशन ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कालिंग अटेंशन पर ही व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सुन लीजिए । 27 जनवरी 1970 को गोरखपुर में रेलवे की दुर्घटना हुई जिसमें पचासों आदमी मर गए और पचासों घायल हुए । उस पर ध्यान दिलाने वाली सूचना आपने नहीं स्वीकार की और चूंकि बंगाल में विरोधी सरकार है इस लिए उसको बदनाम करने के लिए आप.....

MR. SPEAKER : If you insist on it, I have to see that it is not recorded. Please try to maintain order in the House.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : पचासों आदमी की जान चली गई, यह अशिष्टता हम कब तक बर्दास्त करते रहेंगे ? यहाँ दो आदमियों के घायल होने पर आप ध्यान आकर्षण की सूचना ले रहे हैं और पचासों आदमियों की जान जहाँ चली गई उसके ऊपर ध्यान आकर्षण लेने को आप तैयार नहीं हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Molahu Prasad, in spite of my warning you are disturbing the House. If you go on defying the Chair, then I will have to perform an unpleasant duty. Throughout the last session you did it and you are doing it again. (Interruptions)

—

12 05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ATTACK ON FRENCH
COUNCIL-GENERAL AND HIS WIFE

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The reported murderous attack on the French Consul General and his wife in Calcutta on February 8, 1970 resulting in the death of his wife and serious injuries to the Consul General and his son."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir It was with deep regret that we received the news of the dastardly attack on the French Consul General at Calcutta, his wife and son on 8-2-1970, in the course of an attempted burglary, resulting in the death of the Consul General's wife. Both the Consul General and his son who were seriously injured are making satisfactory progress in

[SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN]

the hospital. The Government of India have conveyed their regrets over the incident to the French Ambassador and condolences to the bereaved.

The motive for the crime is reported to be burglary, and vigorous investigation has been taken up by State Police. A suspect has been arrested with stains of blood on his canvas shoes and intensive search for possible other assailants is being made in the city and its suburbs and the neighbouring districts of West Bengal.

The Chief Secretary, West Bengal Government, convened a meeting of the representatives of the Consular Corps in Calcutta and a series of measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future were outlined and have been implemented. Intensive patrolling of the area of the residences of heads of foreign missions in Calcutta has been introduced. Fixed armed pickets have been given in front of certain foreign Consulates and residences of heads of Consulates. Foot patrols have been introduced in important areas having concentration of foreign establishments and the city police are in close contact with the foreign establishments.

Government deplore the inhuman attack on the French diplomat and his family and are confident that no efforts would be spared by the State Government to bring the culprits to book and to create a sense of security in the minds of the members of the diplomatic corps and their families.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to take the sense of the House on the presentation of the Railway Budget. The Railway Minister has to present the Railway Budget. And, I think, he can do it at quarter past twelve or a little later as you please. Or, do you want to hear him during the lunch hour ?

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : After lunch.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : और एक दो ऐसे मामले हैं कि जिनको उठाना आज जरूरी है।

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to take the whole one hour ?

SHRI RANGA (Shrikakulam) : The so-called Railway Minister might not have had the chance of reading it before. So, why can the place it on the Table of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think we can ask him to start it at 12-30 and finish it at 1-30 and then we all meet at 2-30. Instead of at 2.00. We will meet at 2.30. I hope you agree.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : When a New Minister is inducted into office, he must be introduced first. Otherwise how can we know, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : That will be done.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDURI : From the statement of the hon. Minister we find that some investigation has been made but I would like to know whether the Central Board of Investigation and Intelligence have tried to find out whether there have been persistent and frequent attacks on foreign consular people ? The wife of the chairman of the Federal Republic of Germany was attacked and her eye was injured while going to the Republic Day function. Some members of the staff and their family of the U.K. High Commissioner's office in Calcutta were attacked and the staff were hurt. The matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Ajay Mukherjee. But I do not think that any adequate steps were taken as regards the protection of the consular corps. Unless that is done, I am afraid our relations with the foreign countries would be jeopardised. I would like to know whether there is any particular party that is going on doing this kind of thing and whether the Central Intelligence has gone into it and has any information ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the other two incidents are concerned; even the State Government and their authorities are looking into the matter. These matters were reported to us, and I personally wrote to the Chief Minister inviting his attention to these serious developments as far as the diplomatic corps was concerned, and my information is that the Foreign Minister also wrote to the State Government about it, and they have taken very serious note of the matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godra) : What is the point in writing to the Chief Minister ? He should better write to the Deputy Chief Minister.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : What about the Central Intelligence Department ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Although any such action, where a foreign diplomat is involved would have been serious enough, but in this particular case, this murder cannot be considered in isolation and it is a part of the larger question of the lawlessness prevailing in that part of the country. Law-abiding citizens.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : He has also another Intelligence service.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Law-abiding citizens are not given any protection there, and the police refuses to act. There had been political parties in that State who had been actively involved in political murders and dacoities. Political goondas like Anant Singh are flourishing there on account of the bank dacoities and all such situations. In view of this background, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that this particular case of murder is a part of the overall situation of lawlessness prevailing in West Bengal and whether it is not a fact that in West Bengal the political situation incites, provokes and encourages such type of things to take place there from time to time ? If that be the case, may I know what particular steps the Central Government propose to take to bring about a situation of law and order in West Bengal so that such things may be prevented in future ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as this particular incident is concerned, I do not think that it has any political motivation behind it.

SHRI RANGA : Question.

SHRI Y. B. Chavan : But everything that happens in a State is certainly a part of the prevailing situation in that

State. It does not require any special comments from me.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He seems to be very complacent about it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldia) : Is it not a fact the murder of the French Consul-General's wife in Calcutta and the murderous attack that was made on the French Consul General as also his son is a part of the broad pattern of lawlessness in that State ? May I also know whether it is a fact that the Home Minister had some time back made a statement to the effect that there was no dislocation of the machinery of law and order in that State ? If so, does it not contradict the statements made from time to time by the Chief Minister of the State ? May I know whether the hon. Minister is making this statement on the basis of some facts or on the basis of sentiments only or on the basis of political manipulation ?

SMME HON. MEMBERS : Expediency.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I shall certainly explain what I had said. I do not know how far I was correctly reported. The press people had asked me whether the Central Government proposed to intervene in the Bengal situation, and my answer to that question was definitely 'No'.

SHRI RANGA : It is not capable of intervening.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Whatever the reasons may be. Then, they asked me whether it was not true that the Constitution and law and order had broken down in that State so as to make the Central Government intervene, and my answer was 'No'.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That means that the hon. Minister said that the machinery of law and order had not broken down in that State ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I had said that it had not broken down to make the intervention of the Central Government necessary.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it normal then ?

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur) : When the calling-attention-notice was given we had expected some more details from the Home Minister, but I am afraid that his reply has been a very casual one. Really, the attack was on the Consul-General and it was to save the Consul-General that his wife intervened, and she was brutally murdered. The West Bengal Government have said that there is no political motivation behind it. But it has been amply proved by facts that nothing was stolen and there was no motivation for stealing or robbery. May I know whether the Central Government have put the CBI into action in West Bengal in this matter, because it is a very serious affair? Even the Russian Consul-General met the Chief Minister of West Bengal, and we have recently had the statement of the Chief Minister Shri Ajoy Mukherjee himself in the Assembly that the Government there was barbarous and callous and.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : And uncivilised.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : In view of that, may I know whether a report has been called for from the Governor of the State in this matter and whether this investigation will be entrusted to the CBI to find out the proper facts?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not deny that the matter is serious and certainly it has caused concern to the West Bengal Government and to the Central Government also. Therefore, a special officer of the Foreign Ministry went to discuss the matter with the State Government, and the Chief Secretary there called a meeting of the members of the diplomatic corps and tried to make certain arrangements for the security etc.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : What about the security of the ordinary citizens?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is also certainly important. I do not say that it is not important or that it should not be discussed or considered. But my point is that I cannot give any more details, because the investigations are still being carried on.

SHRI N. K. P. Salve (Betul) : Is the Minister sure that there was no political motivation?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think so. As far as the facts brought to our notice are concerned, it does not seem to be a politically motivated act. As far as the CBI is concerned, I do not think that this is a case where the CBI can act on its own.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुःख है कि गृहमंत्री महोदय ने इस प्रश्न को वह महत्व नहीं दिया, जो देना चाहिए था, क्योंकि इस प्रश्न के साथ हमारे विदेशों के साथ सम्बन्ध जुड़े हैं। यह बहुत नाजुक मामला है, विशेषकर फ्रंस के साथ हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भी निकट का घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध बढ़ाना चाहती हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में इनको भी धक्का लगा होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—इन तमाम हालात की जो कड़ी है—वैस्ट बंगाल के अन्दर बैंकों के ऊपर डाके डाले गए, चीफ़ मिनिस्टर पर विधान सभा के अन्दर आक्रमण किया गया—क्या आप इस मामले में वैस्ट बंगाल सरकार को जो रिपोर्ट है, उससे सन्तुष्ट हैं या अपने तरीके से सी० बी० आई० या दूसरी किसी इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग एजेंसी के जरिये से आपने इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल कराने की कोशिश की है कि इसकी तह में क्या मामला है?

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि चोरी या डाका, इस अपराध के पीछे उद्देश्य मालूम होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दल की आज बंगाल के अन्दर हुकूमत है वह पार्टी अपने चुनाव के लिए फण्ड इकट्ठा करने के लिए इस प्रकार के हरबे इस्तेमाल कर रही है—कहीं बैंकों में डाकेजनी होती है, कहीं महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों पर आक्रमण होता है—क्या हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसकी तह में जाने की कोशिश की है कि यह मामला भी उन सारी कड़ियों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, जैसा कि पीछे बैंक के मामले में बिटागांव आर्मरी केस का रेबोल्यूशनरी पकड़ा गया था, क्या इसके साथ भी वैसा ही कोई सम्बन्ध है? भविष्य में हम

दूसरे राजदूतों को ठीक प्रकार से संरक्षण दे सकें, इस सिलसिले में सरकार किस प्रकार के पग उठाना चाहती है ताकि इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएँ फिर न दोहराई जाय ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has certainly made some very interesting and possibly important observations about the general situation in West Bengal. The Chief Minister himself is aware of this position and he has been making public statements as far as the law and order situation is concerned. I think it is proper to leave this matter in the hands of the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

12.19 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER : As hon. Members know, two Ministers have been appointed in the Cabinet, and the Prime Minister will formally introduce them to the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I beg to introduce to you and through you to the House Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister of Railways, and Shri D. Sanjivayya, Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

12.20 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

(Query)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received notices of all adjournment Motions regarding recent Ministry-making in UP and Bihar.

After careful consideration of the matter, I feel that this is not a fit matter to be raised as an Adjournment Motion (*Interruptions*). Let members have patience. I therefore do not give my consent to the moving of the Adjournment Motions.

However, in view of the importance of the matter, I have admitted a short duration discussion in the name of Shri S. S. Kothari and other hon. members who have given notice of motions, in the following form:

“Role of Governors in the recent Ministry-making in UP and Bihar”-

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : What about Kerala ?

MR. SPEAKER : The discussion will be taken up at 4 p.m. today.

The sitting of the Business Advisory Committee which had been fixed at 4 p.m. today will now be held at 3.30 p.m. today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I have a half-hour discussion to raise today. This was carried over from the last session. What happens to that ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What about our Motions ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not admitted them.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : There is a state of war in Laos. It is a neutral country. Prince Souvanna Phouma has been known to the House. His is a neutral country. It participated in the Bandung Conference. Nobody here cares for what is happening there. The Prime Minister should herself have brought the matter before the House and told us about it. Our sympathies and understanding should go to Prince Souvanna Phouma.

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA (Hissar) : What about my adjournment motion in regard to Haryana ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सभी एडजर्नमेंट मोशन्स देखे हैं लेकिन सिवाय इसके और किसी को एडमिट नहीं किया है। रूल यह है कि उसमें एडजर्नमेंट मोशन वाली कोई बात भी

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

होनी चाहिए लेकिन वह भी उसमें नहीं आती। इसके बावजूद इम एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को और शेष देकर चार बजे डिस्क्शन रख दिया है।

.....(व्यवधान).....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : There is a state of war in Laos. Why should that not be raised here. It is a neutral country. What is the meaning of non-alignment if it is not discussed here ?

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I had given notice of an adjournment motion on the firing in Ganganagar district, in Churu, and the use of SPA bullets. This Government is shooting down people like flies. We cannot allow this. Many people have been admitted to hospital. There must be a discussion on this matter in this House (Interruptions).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : We have requested the Prime Minister that she should make a statement. The situation in Laos is very serious. The communist forces of North-Vietnam are over running a neutral, friendly country. When something happens in West Asia we are immediately on our feet, but here a neutral, friendly country is being trampled by the communist forces. So, you should at least request the Prime Minister to make a statement in the matter as early as possible.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : What is your decision about Ganganagar ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : On a point of order. About Laos you are not allowing, but last session when there was a war between the UAR and Israel, you allowed the Prime Minister to make a Statement.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Why don't they impose President's rule in Rajasthan because now there is a reign of terros ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NADU : I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दो प्रार्थनायें करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात यह है कि क्या आप चाहते हैं कि आज या कल मैं जेल में भेज दिया जाऊँ ? मेरे खिलाफ मुंशेर से वारन्ट निकला हुआ है। यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने है। यहां प्रस्ताव पास हो गया है। मैंने दूसरा जो सबाल उठाया था उसके बारे में भी आपने कहा कि समिति उसके ऊपर विचार करे। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मैंने इसका ऊपर रिट फाइल की और आज वह एडमिट हो गई है। वारन्ट स्टे करने का आदेश दिया गया है लेकिन उसके पहुंचने के पहले मैं गिरफ्तार हो जाऊंगा तो उसके लिए चव्हाण साहब जिम्मेदार होंगे क्योंकि दिल्ली पुलिस के पास वारन्ट थाया है।

.... (व्यवधान).....सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने वारन्ट स्टे किया है। यह मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ। जो मेरे अधिकार हैं आप उनकी रक्षा कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : This is something which is not to be raised in the House. you write to me. आप मुझे लिखकर भेज दीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने वारन्ट स्टे किया है। अब दिल्ली वाले अगर मुझे पकड़ेंगे तो स्टे आर्डर का क्या मतलब रह जाएगा। इसलिए चव्हाण साहब से आप कहिएगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि साढ़े तीन बजे आपने कहा है कि बहस होगी लेकिन किस आधार पर ? दो दिन पहले मैंने आपको लिख कर भेजा कि बिहार के गवर्नर ने लगातार दो रपट भेजी। एक रपट.....(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो चार बजे रख दिया है। उस डिस्कशन में बिहार भी आता है।(व्यवधान).....

श्री मधु लिमये : वह टेबिल पर रखी जाये ताकि उसको पढ़ा जा सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिपोर्ट के लिए मैं लिख कर भेज रहा हूँ ।.....(व्यवधान).....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Both should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Both those reports are relevant for the discussion.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 19 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1970, under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2521/70] (Interruptions.)

श्री शिवचन्द्र भट्टा (मधुबनी) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है आइटम 3 पर ।

SEVENTH VALUATION REPORT OF LIC

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Seventh Valuation Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as at 31st March, 1969, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2522/70]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT, 1940

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : On behalf of Shri B. S. Murthy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 :-

- (1) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 4816 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969.
- (2) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 4921 in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1969.
- (3) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 23 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2523/70]

श्री राम किशन गुप्त (हिसार) : मैंने हरियाणा के बारे में एक ऐडवर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था उसका क्या हुआ ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : किस लिए आप बलाऊ नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

DELHI SALES TAX (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULE, 1969, INCOME-TAX (SIXTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1969, ETC. ETC.,

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : On behalf of Shri Prakashchand B. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(132)/69-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 31st December, 1969, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union

[SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR]

territory of Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2524/70*]

- (2) A copy of the Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 5056 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1969, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2525/70*]

- (3) A copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Publication of Names) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 211 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2526/70*]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

(i) G. S. R. 2664 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 2807 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2527/70*]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt act, 1944 :-

(i) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2382 in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1969.

(ii) The Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2511 in

Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1969.

(iii) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 147 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1970.

(iv) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 148 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2528/70*]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

(i) G.S.R. 2055 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 2088 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G. S. R. 2089 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G. S. R. 2152 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1970 with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G. S. R. 2153 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G. S. R. 2156 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1969

together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (vii) G. S. R. 2469 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1970.
- (viii) G. S. R. 2470 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ix) G. S. R. 2555 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (x) G. S. R. 2806 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xi) G. S. R. 32 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xii) G.S.R. 104 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1970.
- (xiii) G. S. R. 176 (Hindi & English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1970.
- (xiv) S. O. 48 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2529/70*]
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :-

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2778 in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1969.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2801 in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1969.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) First Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 22 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1970.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Second Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 101 in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1970.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Third Amendment Rules, 1970; published in Notification No. G. S. R. 102 in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1970.
- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 103 in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2530/70*]

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : भेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है आइटम 3 पर

MR. SPEAKER : On item No. 3 ? It is very difficult for the Chair to function if

[Mr. Speaker]

all Members speak together all the time. What is the point of order?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : इसमें मेरा क्या दोष है? मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर यह है कि यह जो पेपर रखा जा रहा है वह सब-सेक्शन (1) आफ़ सेक्शन 12ए आफ़ दि एसेन्शल कमोडिलीज ऐक्ट, 1955 के मातहत रखा जा रहा है। उसके पहले आर्डिनेन्स जारी हुआ था। जो कि गजट में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एसेन्शल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट और कम्पनी अफेयर्स मंत्रालय की चीज है जब कि श्री द०रा० चन्हाण पेट्रोलियम और केमिकल्स के मंत्री हैं। इस लिए इस पेपर को इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट और कम्पनी अफेयर्स मंत्री को रखना चाहिए। घाय इसको पेट्रोलियम एण्ड केमिकल्स मंत्री को कैसे रखने दे रहे हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : Any Minister can lay the paper on the Table. There is no point of order..... (Interruptions) He has to accept my ruling.

12-32 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1970-71

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Railway Minister.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, I take objection to this; I wish to record my protest against the procedure that is being followed by the Prime Minister and the new Railway Minister. The Railway Budget had been separated from the General Budget for very important reasons and the introduction of the Railway Budget has always been a very important function in this House. Whosoever makes himself responsible for it is expected to give his personal attention and bring to bear his own judgment of the need for various proposals that are made.... I want to protest against the contemptuous and indifferent manner in which the Prime Minister has been treating

this house and this, I quote, is an example. If, for example, the earlier Railway Minister had not well for the last fifteen days or so and he was in hospital, he would not have given any consideration to this budget or the preparation of it or the proposals embodied therein. The present Minister of Railway should have known better to accept this responsibility hardly one week before the need for the introduction was arising, because he has acted as Prime Minister twice and insisted upon his being the second in the order of seniority among the Ministers in the past. He is many times a politically widowed Minister, and he should have told the Prime Minister that it would not be proper for him to come to this House with the budget that had been prepared by the Railway Board, and for which he could not really make himself responsible, with a sense of responsibility towards this House. In spite of that, he made himself responsible.

Here, the Prime Minister, making this a merry show, wants him to present this budget for which he was not responsible. This is a very contemptuous way in which this House is being treated, and therefore, I protest against this misbehaviour of the Prime Minister and the procedure that is being followed by the Railway Minister. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The Railway Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : I rise to present the Railway Budget for 1970-71.

Accounts of 1968-69

I am glad to be able to report to the House that the accounts of the year 1968-69 show that the shortfall in net Railway Revenue for the payment of the dividend to the General Revenues turned out to be only Rs. 7.86 crores. This, as the house will note, is less than the revised estimate by Rs. 2.15 crores. Ordinary Working Expenses and Miscellaneous Expenditure mainly on minor works charged to Revenue went below the revised estimate by Rs. 3.22 crores and Rs. 1.53 crores respectively. There was also a reduction of Rs. 66 Laks on the dividend due to General

Revenues. These reductions in expenditure were offset by a fall of Rs. 3.31 crores under Gross Traffic Receipts, mostly under goods earnings. The dividend of Rs. 150.67 crores to General Revenues was paid in full by withdrawing Rs. 7.86 crores from the Revenue Reserve Fund. This left the fund with a balance of only Rs. 3.42 crores at the end of the year.

Revised Estimates for the Current Year

2. For the current year, the Railway Administration had anticipated an increase of 9 million tonnes of revenue earning goods traffic. In spite of serious breaches due to cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and floods on the Western and Northeast Frontier Railways, the disruption of movement due to the Telengana agitation and several 'bundhs' and civil disturbances in different parts of the country, the Railways had by August 1969 moved about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes more than in the previous year. But traffic slowed down from September, and at the turn of the calendar year the increase in originating tonnage was only about 5.27 million tonnes. In January 1970 loadings were actually less than in January of the previous year, and on present indications it seems unlikely that the Railways will lift more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes over the traffic of the last year as against the anticipated 9 million tonnes. This is not withstanding the Northern Railway's creditable performance in holding 1.95 million tonnes of foodgrains and pulses between May and July, which was nearly a quarter of a million tonnes more than last year, and the achievement of the Eastern and South Eastern Railway in holding about 2.7 million tonnes more of revenue earning coal in the first nine months of the year. The shortfall is mainly on traffic to and from the steel plants and on general goods traffic. Up to the end of December, the steel plants took 1.1 million tonnes less of raw material than last year, whereas the expectation was that they would take one million tonnes more. Similarly, the despatches of pig iron and steel from the steel plants were only a hundred thousand tonnes more this year against the expectation of five times that quantity. Iron ore for export has been upto budget expectations, while cement movement have exceeded anticipation by nearly a million

tonnes. Other general goods, however, have gone up by only three-quarters of a million tonnes up to December, whereas according to budget anticipations they should have gone up by double that figure. The estimate of goods earnings has consequently been scaled down by Rs. 10 crores from the budget figure of Rs. 600 crores. In judging the total rail transport effort, however, it has to be taken into account that the Railways have moved nearly a million tonnes more than last year of loco coal and other railway material.

3. Under passenger earnings, the picture is somewhat brighter. As a result of the amendment of the Railways Act in June 1969, increasing the penalty for ticketless travel, there has been a substantial increase in passenger earnings, and it is now expected that the budget estimate of Rs. 273 crores will be exceeded by Rs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ crores.

4. Other coaching earnings and sundry earning have also bettered anticipations by about Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores and Rs. 2 crores respectively more than estimated in the budget. Earnings awaiting realisation are now expected to be about a crore less than the budget of Rs. 4.2 crores.

5. In the result our present estimate of gross traffic receipts in the current year is Rs. 950.55 crores—an improvement of Rs. 3.75 crores over the budgeted figure.

6. This marginal increase in receipts does not, however, give a true picture of the financial position for the current year. For there has been an increase of about Rs. 17.7 crores over the amount budgeted for Ordinary Working Expenses. This increase is spread practically over all the Demands. Rs. 9.46 crores or well over half the increase is on repairs and maintenance: Rs. 3.24 crores for the repair of damage caused by cyclone and flood; Rs. 1.7 crores more for renewal of train lighting equipment; Rs. 2.20 crores more for repair of rolling stock (including the rehabilitation of the 1951 stock of Electric Multiple Units); Rs. 1.82 crores more for repairs of other assets; and Rs. 50 lakhs for additional rental on Posts and Telegraphs line wires. Because of increase in the coal prices from October 1969, increases in the passenger train services and

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certain other factors, the provision for fuel has to be increased by Rs. 4.77 crores. There is a net increase of Rs. 2.73 crores under other operating expenses, of which Rs. 1.55 crores is on payment of compensation for goods lost or damaged, the balance being due to the increase in the cost of stores, in handling rates and in the tariffs for electricity. There is also an increase of Rs. 97 lakhs in the provision for miscellaneous expenses, which covers extra expenditure under compensation for personal injuries in accidents, higher rates and taxes, and more department charges on purchase of stores. The other increases are minor.

7. The appropriations to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund remain at the budgeted figures. On miscellaneous expenditure, there is an increase of Rs. 77 lakhs mainly due to the cost of minor works and surveys undertaken during the year. There is a reduction of Rs. 31 lakhs in miscellaneous receipts. In the result, net railway revenue, it is estimated, will be about Rs. 55 crores less than forecast in the Budget. Taking into account the small reduction of Rs. 58 lakhs in the dividend payable to the General Revenues, the net difference on the revenue estimates is Rs. 14.46 crores. This wipes out the nominal budgeted surplus of Rs. 1.91 crores and results in a revenue shortfall of Rs. 12.55 crores. To enable the Railways to pay the dividend Rs. 158.43 crores to the General Revenues, there is thus need to find this amount of Rs. 12.55 crores. The amount available in the Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for this purpose being only Rs. 2.84 crores, the Railway have to take a loan of Rs. 9.85 crores from General Revenues to meet the dividend liability. Thus for the fourth year in succession, net railway revenues have failed to produce the full amount due as dividend to the General Revenues. I shall deal later with the measures which are considered necessary to correct this situation.

FOURTH PLAN

8. Before I come to Railway Budget for the coming year, I wish to acquaint the House in a general way with the proposals finalised regarding the Railways' Fourth Plan. The Working Group on Rail Trans-

port set up under the auspices of the Planning Commission has assessed the freight traffic in 1973-74, the last year of the Plan, at about 265 million tonnes. Non-suburban passenger traffic is expected to increase during the Plan period by 23 per cent. The increase in suburban passenger traffic expected is somewhat more. The objectives of the Railways' Fourth plan are to provide fully for the traffic anticipated during the Plan period, to modernise railway equipment and practices in order to improve efficiency and reduce costs and to extend the broad gauge to areas where rapid economic development is expected.

PHYSICAL TARGETS OF THE FOURTH PLAN

9. It is planned to provide for rolling stock consisting of 430 broad gauge and 218 metre gauge main line diesel locomotives, 100 diesel shunters, 340 broad gauge electric locomotives, about 100,000 wagons and 6,400 standard coaches, 768 electric multiple coaches and 50 rail cars. The aim is that the operation of high density traffic routes should entirely be by electric or diesel traction. Diesel traction will be extended to more sections on the railway system, priority being determined by density of traffic, the maximum through-put obtainable and the distance from the coal-fields. Accordingly, 1,700 more route kilometres are planned to be electrified and 3,000 more kilometres brought under diesel traction during the Fourth Plan. Surveys and studies are in progress to determine priorities. About 750 route kilometres are intended to be converted to broad gauge and 1,250 kilometres of track doubled during the Plan period. The provision for signalling and safety works covers track circuiting 1,000 stations, automatic block signalling over 500 kilometres and the installation of safety devices at level crossings. And last but not least, there is a programme for construction of more staff quarters, better provision for staff welfare and substantial increase in passenger amenities. The money available for construction of new lines will be taken up mostly by the completion of constructions already started and there will be an outlay of Rs. 28 crores for the construction of approximately 800 kilometres of new lines, of which about 50 kilometres are

expected to be completed during the Plan period.

Expenditure Programme in the Fourth Plan

10. The Plan expenditure for achieving the aforesaid targets has been placed at Rs. 1,525 crores. This includes Rs. 620 crores for rolling stock, Rs. 15 crores for plant and machinery, Rs. 200 crores for track renewals, Rs. 23 crores for bridge works, Rs. 82 crores for electrification, Rs. 315 crores for line capacity works, Rs. 30 crores for workshops and sheds, Rs. 40 crores for signalling and a safety works, Rs. 45 crores for staff quarters and welfare, Rs. 20 crores for passenger amenities, Rs. 10 crores for investment in road services and Rs. 83 crores for new lines. The balance of Rs. 37 crores is intended for certain miscellaneous expenses and inventories.

Foreign Exchange Component of the Plan

11. The foreign exchange component of the Railways Fourth Plan has been assessed at Rs. 180 crores. This, it may be noted, is Rs. 60 crores less than the foreign exchange expenditure at pre-devaluation rates during the Third Plan. Foreign exchange is needed mostly on imported components for diesel and electric locomotives and Electric Multiple Unit coaches, copper for electrification projects and certain other essential equipment. The largest single source of foreign exchange for the development programmes of the Railways has been the World Bank Group; the International Development Association, affiliated the World Bank, has extended a credit of the equivalent of 55 million U.S. Dollars, i.e., 41.25 crores in rupees, last September and this should cover the greater part of the Railways' foreign exchange requirements during the current financial year and the next year. Assistance from the United States Agency for International Development and the Export-Import Bank of Washington and Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, France, and other countries covers the balance of the requirement. I gratefully acknowledge this assistance.

Plan Resources

12. The Fourth Plan for the Railways has been approved on the understanding that,

of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,525 crores, Rs. 940 crores will be found by the Railways themselves—Rs. 525 crores from the Railways' contribution towards the Depreciation Reserve Fund during the Plan period, Rs. 265 crores from anticipated revenue surpluses at the existing freight rates and fares, interest on balances etc. and Rs. 150 crores to be raised by increases in fares and freight rates during the Plan period. [Some hon. Members : Shame, shame.] It is only the balance of Rs. 585 crores that will be made available from the General Resources,

श्री जार्ज करनेजीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। नया बजट को यहाँ पेश करने के पहले उसको अखबारों को दिया जा सकता है ? बजट बाहर अखबारों के हाथ में गया और हम यहाँ इसे अब सुन रहे हैं।

13. I stated earlier that traffic in the current year has not come up to expectations and that instead of a surplus anticipated, the Budget for the current year will end in a shortfall of Rs. 12.55 crores. The latest forecast for the five-year period upto 1973-74 indicates that apart from the contribution to the Depreciation Fund, the Railway contribution to Plan resources will, at the present passenger fares and freight rates, come up only to Rs. 86 crores against Rs. 265 crores envisaged in the Plan. The gap amounts to Rs. 179 crores to which will have to be added the amount of Rs. 150 crores which is to be found by increases in fares and freight rates to make up the Plan investment of Rs. 1,525 crores. The Railways have, therefore, the task of raising Rs. 329 crores for implementing the Plan and herein lies the problem facing the Railways. I should draw the attention of the House at this stage to the fact that even the figure of Rs. 1,525 crores allotted to the Railway Plan was considered by the Railways as insufficient to build up capacity to move more than 255 million tonnes of goods traffic in 1973-74 and that the recent increase in steel prices virtually reduces the allotted Plan outlay by about Rs. 25 crores. The new Pay Commission will cover the pay and wage scales of Railwaymen also. It is too early to forecast what the impact of the report of the Pay Commission will

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be on the Railway Plan. Even ignoring the distortions which the steel price increase and possible increase in the wage bill, will cause, the problem of planning is to find the required internal resources of Rs. 265 crores *plus* the Rs. 150 crores referred to earlier.

Budget Estimates for the Next Year

14. This is the picture of Railway finances with which we enter the new year. And let me now proceed to place before the House the budget proposals for the year 1970-71. The Fourth Railway Plan has been framed on the assumption that in the coming year, the Indian Railways would produce a revenue surplus of Rs. 19-1/2 crores. But what is likely to be the real picture? Allowing for a normal increase of 3 per cent in passenger and 2 per cent in 'other coaching' traffic, and an increase of the order of 7.6 million tonnes in originating goods traffic, the Gross Traffic Receipts at the present level of fares and freight should total up to Rs. 983 crores—an increase of about Rs. 32-1/2 crores over the current year. As against this, Ordinary Working Expenses will go up by Rs. 17-94 crores; appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund will each go up by Rs. 5 crores and the Dividend will go up by Rs. 8.66 crores. Taking into account the changes under certain minor heads, the outgo increases by Rs. 36.52 crores against an increase of only Rs. 32.45 crores in earning so that the net revenue would be Rs. 16.62 crores short on the dividend of Rs. 167.09 crores due to General Revenues. As against this the Plan estimates a surplus of Rs. 19-1/2 crores in 1970-71. The gap between the plan estimate and actual availability is as much as Rs. 36.12 crores. The increase in the Ordinary Working Expenses is mainly on account of the provision of Rs. 5.33 crores for annual increments to staff and of Rs. 4.81 crores for additions to staff to handle the increase in traffic and to maintain the growing assets, particularly rolling stock, an increase of Rs. 4.29 crores under repairs to rolling stock, an increase of Rs. 3.41 crores under fuel, and an increase of Rs. 80 lakhs due to enhancement of steel prices from January this year, offset by reductions of Rs. 70 lakhs on other counts, with the details of which I will not

worry the House now, since they are explained in the budget papers.

15. In the situation explained, the choices before me are indeed hard and difficult. It is easy for me to leave freight rates and passenger charges untouched and win instant approbation. But that course would result in the upset of our plans and in the stagnation and decline of the Indian Railways, which is our premier public undertaking, an enterprise of which we are all legitimately proud. I am sure everyone in the House and the country would wish to see that our railway system gets more modernised from year to year and grows continuously in efficiency. This requires the raising of resources. But to enhance the freight charges and fares suddenly and with no reference to the repercussions on the economy would also be a suicidal course to follow. I am, therefore, proposing a course of rationalisation of the freight rates and passenger fares in such manner as would produce financial results but will not affect adversely the common man and the trade in any significant manner. The brochure regarding proposals on freight rates and passenger fares is circulated with the budget papers. Now I would like to explain some of these proposals.

16. Before I do so however, I should anticipate a criticism that if the Railways were operated more efficiently, increases in freight rates and fares could be avoided. No one can possibly claim in respect of an organisation as large as the Indian Railways that everything and everyone is working at peak efficiency. But it is pertinent to bring to the notice of the House and the country that, over a period of 20 years from 1950, the average *per capita* emoluments of a railway employee have risen by 132 per cent, the price of coal by 145 per cent, and the price of iron and steel by 167 per cent. As against this, over the same period, the average rate charged per passenger kilometre has risen only by 63 per cent and the average rate charged per tonne kilometre for goods has risen only by 61 per cent. This restraint on the escalation of the price of Railway services has been deliberately exercised and will continue to be exercised in the interest of our people, whose property the Railways are. Roughly

58 per cent of railway expenditure is on staff and 21 per cent on fuel. The House will no doubt appreciate that the Railways are not in a position to control either the increase in staff emoluments which rise with the cost of living index or the prices of fuel, steel and other materials which Railways have to buy. Steady pressure is being exerted on railway administrations to effect all possible economies in the usage of fuel and other stores. Account should also be taken in this context of the heavy expenditure Railways have to incur on the replacement of railway equipment that is stolen or is want only destroyed in demonstrations many of which are not against the shortcomings or failures on the part of the Railways. Of this I shall have more to say later. The steady increase in the number of staff from year to year has been reduced and controlled with difficulty in the last few years and efforts will continue to keep the number of staff down to what is absolutely necessary. I would like to refer at this point to the view that has often been expressed that the Railway Administration is top heavy and to point out that the cost of the officer cadre on Railways (excluding the medical staff who are employed mainly as a welfare measure) was only 0.88 per cent of the Railway earnings in 1968-69 against 1.13 per cent in 1950-51, and has shrunk to 2.1 per cent of total staff costs in 1968-69 against 2.7 per cent in 1950-51. I do not want to labour these points further now as they will no doubt come up in the course of the discussions to follow and can be referred to in greater detail then.

17. Let me now proceed to explain the attempts made to adjust freight rates and passenger charges. My predecessor in his last Budget speech said that studies were being made to determine the basis on which the freight and fare structure would be rationalised. These studies have now arrived at a stage where the lines of rationalisation have become clear. I am not sure whether the House is aware that the Railways are incurring a loss of the order of Rs. 45 crores every year on passenger and other coaching traffic which is being met out of the profit on goods traffic. This loss will increase with further growth of passenger train services, especially suburban services around the metropolitan cities of

Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the rising cost of handling the parcels traffic. There has been a substantial change in the mix of freight traffic. The proportion of bulky low-value commodities like coal, ore, stone etc. which are charged at relatively low rates has been increasing and will continue to increase, while the proportion of high-value commodities charged at relatively higher rates as decreasing fast with the rapid development of roads and growth of road transport. The low rates for bulky commodities could be sustained in the past only because of the profits on the higher rated commodities. With road competition eroding the traffic in the high-rated commodities, the Railway cannot afford to increase significantly the freight on items which are vulnerable to road competition. The situation can be met only by an increase in the freight on the low-rated traffic and a lower rate of increase on the high-rated traffic. It has also to be borne in mind that steep increases in freight have an inflationary effect on the economy, while increases in passenger fares have by and large no such effect. The situation, therefore, calls for a reduction of the subsidisation of passenger and other coaching traffic by goods traffic. In the goods freight structure itself, a reduction in the difference between the higher rates and the lower rates is desirable so, however, as not to affect their competitiveness. This broadly is what has been attempted in the proposals which I shall now explain.

Proposed Changes in Freight Rates

18. I shall deal first with goods traffic. 97 per cent of goods tonnage moves in wagon loads and only 3 per cent in less than wagon loads. The freight rates for wagon loads fall into two broad classes called "A" and "B" scales. Both scales are telescopic, i.e., the per tonne per kilometer charge decreases or "tapers" off as the distance increases, but this taper is very much sharper in the "A" scales than in the "B" scales. By and large most of the bulky low-value traffic moves on the "A" scales and the high-value traffic on the "B" scales. This means that for the longer distances bulky commodities are being carried at very low rates—sometimes below cost. It is proposed now to amalgamate the "A" and "B" scales in a new scale and

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and to replace also the "C" scales for smalls traffic. In the result, 61 classes will be reduced to about 30 classes. As in the present freight structure, there will be a basis scale and the rates for any commodity will be a percentage of this base scale. Thus the rate for a commodity in class 45 will be 45 per cent of the base scale. Broadly, there would be an increase of 2 to 7 per cent over the "A" scales, the increase being somewhat higher at longer distance than in the shorter. On the other hand, increase in "B" scales will be higher for the shorter distances than for the longer distances, but limited mostly to 50 Paise or less per quintal. These increase form an insignificant proportion of the total value of the commodities. As at present, coal will be an exception in that it alone will be charged at a special scale. The existing coal scale covers full costs only upto about a thousand kilometres, and there will be an enhancement particularly of charges for distances exceeding a thousand kilometers. The details of the changes in freight rates are explained in the brochure. It is estimated that these proposals will bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 25.5 crores in 1970-71.

Proposed Changes in Parcel Rates

19. To avoid undue diversion from goods to parcels traffic, the relativity between goods and parcels rates has to be maintained. The cost of handling, which is a feature of parcels traffic, has also increased. Some adjustments have, therefore, to be made in parcel rates also. These are expected to bring in an extra revenue of Rs. 2 crores.

Proposed Changes in Passenger Fares

20. Passenger traffic and earnings fall into two broad divisions, suburban and non-suburban. In terms of number, suburban passengers are about half of the total number of passengers. But in terms of passenger kilometres, they account only for about 18 per cent of the total. Earnings from suburban passenger traffic are only 10 per cent of total passenger earnings. However, the expenditure incurred by the Railways on suburban passenger services is particularly high, because the traffic is subject to high peaks in the morning and the evening, which require the provision of

rolling stock, line capacity and other equipment that are only partially utilised for most of the day. Further, suburban passenger traffic has been increasing at a higher rate than non-suburban passenger traffic. Increased expenditure has, therefore, to be incurred on the expansion and development of facilities for handling the suburban traffic.

21. Both suburban and non-suburban traffic are mostly in the third class. Passengers traveling in third class constitute over 93-1/2 per cent of the total number of passenger; 12.5 per cent travel by Mail and Express trains, and 86 per cent travel by the ordinary trains. Third class Mail and Express passengers, however, contribute about 40 per cent of the total passenger earnings while those travelling by ordinary trains contribute only about 48 per cent of the earnings. Passengers travelling by the upper classes together form only about 1.5 per cent of the total number of passengers, but they contribute nearly 12 per cent of the earnings. With this pattern of passenger traffic and earnings, it will be clear that no significant increase in passenger earnings is possible without raising third class fares.

22. Because of several *ad hoc* changes in recent years, passenger fares have ceased to be on a systematic basis. The fares for third class travel, within 50 kilometres had been left at a particularly low level, despite the fact that the provision of slow passenger services with frequent stops and starts is particularly expensive. Not only do ordinary passenger services take up more line capacity and rolling stock but also the operational costs on fuel and staff are higher. However, we cannot bring third class fares for distances below 50 kilometres straight-away in line with the pattern of fares for longer distances, because it would result in to steep an increase. I am therefore, proposing to moderate the increase in these fares. The basis of the proposed new fares has been explained in the brochure and I shall only draw the attention of the House to the more important features of these changes. The proposed increase in third class fares (Ordinary, Mail and Express) should produce an extra revenue of Rs. 8-1/2 crores. This is only 3.7 per cent of the present revenue from third class travel. On the other hand, the extra

revenue from changes in the fares of the upper classes is expected to bring in Rs. 2 crores or 7 per cent of the present revenue. In other words the rate of increase on upper class fares taken as a whole is nearly double that in third class fares. The increase in third class fares for ordinary travel is minimal, being only 5 Paise per ticket up to 20 kilometres and 10 Paise from 21 to 50 kilometres.

23. Most of the overcrowding in passenger trains occurs in the third Class non-reserved compartments of Mails and Express. This is caused by short-distance passengers and is partly due to the fares for Mail and Express travel up to 50 kilometres being very low, the minimum fare being as little as 20 Paise. In order to alleviate this heavy overcrowding and inconvenience to long-distance passengers, it is proposed to charge a minimum fare of a rupee for travel by Mail and Express trains and also to revise the specially low Third Class fares by these trains up to 50 kilometres. The House will, I hope, agree that this much needed relief should be given to long distance Third Class passengers.

24. The fares for Airconditioned Chair Cars are now equal to those of the second class. Considering the wide difference in the level of comfort and the high cost of airconditioning, I propose to fix them at a slightly higher level but in no case will the increase exceed Rs. 6 over the revised second class fares. It is also proposed that no concessions other than the normal children's concession will be available in the Airconditioned Chair Cars.

25. I propose somewhat steeper increases of about 9 per cent in the First and Airconditioned Classes and these would bring in additional revenue of Rs. 1.70 crores. The details are explained in the brochure.

26. I propose to raise the fares for the Rajdhani Express by Rs. 20 for the airconditioned class and Rs. 10 for the airconditioned chair cars and to levy an additional charge for the Taj Express between Delhi and Agra of Rs. 5 for the airconditioned class, Rs. 2 for the First Class and Re. 1 for the Third Class.

27. Coming now to suburban traffic, 70 per cent of suburban travellers buy monthly or quarterly suburban season tickets, but they contribute only 41 per cent of the suburban earnings. Although most of them perform about 50 single journeys in a month or 150 single journeys in a quarter, the price of a monthly season ticket is equal only to 12 to 16 single journey fares. The price of a quarterly season ticket is only about 34 single journey fares in the quarter or 11 single journey fares per month. Because of this extraordinarily heavy concession of 70 to 75 per cent in the monthly and quarterly fares, there is a loss of about Rs. 8 crores on suburban passenger earnings of Rs. 26 crores. Suburban traffic has been increasing so fast and overcrowding is so severe that heavy capital expenditure has to be incurred on expanding the facilities. The Fourth Plan includes schemes costing over Rs. 40 crores for the expansion of facilities for suburban traffic. The House will agree that it is not unreasonable to ask the specific beneficiaries from this expenditure to make some contribution towards it. A very modest increase has, therefore, been proposed in the monthly season tickets. Quarterly season tickets will continue to be available at $2\frac{1}{2}$ times of the monthly rates as hitherto. By changing over to quarterly season tickets, the suburban traveller will still be paying practically the same amounts he was paying previously on a monthly basis. For non-suburban areas also the season ticket fares are being revised slightly. The additional earnings from these changes are expected to amount only to Rs. 80 lakhs.

28. I may assure the House that these increases are the minimum necessary in the present circumstances. As I have already indicated, there is no other source of funds to replace the shortfall in the contribution required from the Railways towards the outlay of Rs. 1,525 crores for the Railway Plan. Nor is it possible for the Railway users to be subsidised by the general tax payer.

Net effect of the Proposals

29. On the basis of these proposals which will be effective from 1st April 1970, there will be an increase of Rs. 11.25 crores

[Shri Nanda]

from passenger traffic, Rs. 2.25 crores from other coaching earnings which includes the consequential increase of 5 Paise on platform tickets, and Rs. 15.50 crores from goods traffic. All these add up to Rs. 39 crores, and the net Railway Revenues will go up correspondingly. After meeting the dividend of Rs. 167.09 crores there will be a net surplus of Rs. 22.38 crores. Rs. 3.63 crores out of this is proposed to be appropriated to the Revenue Reserve Fund to repay one-third of the loan taken this year to meet the shortfall on the dividend plus interest on the outstanding balance of the loan. The balance of Rs. 18.75 crores is proposed to be credited to the Development Fund. This will fall short of the outgo from the Development Fund during the budget year by Rs. 4.36 crores. A loan of an equal amount will have to be obtained for this purpose and with this loan, this Fund will owe Rs. 49.91 crores to the General revenues.

Works Expenditure

30. Works expenditure in 1968-69 was Rs. 30.91 crores less than the Revised Estimate because of the rephasing of some works in line with the changing traffic requirements, slower progress on certain other works, less outturn of rolling stock etc.

31. The Revised Estimate of works expenditure in the current year is also about Rs. 11.7 crores less than the Budget. Slower deliveries of rolling stock, a substantial reduction in Stores Suspense and Miscellaneous Advances and heavier credits for released materials account for the bulk of this reduction.

32. The Budget for works expenditure in 1970-71 comes to Rs. 280 crores which is about Rs. 37 crores more than the Revised Estimate for this year. There is a provision of about Rs. 124 crores for rolling stock and fresh orders are proposed to be placed for over 15,000 wagons against the 1970-71 Programme. Among the important new projects are the construction of a new broad gauge line from Tornagallu to Mudukulapenta in Mysore for providing access to the important Donimalai reserves of iron ore and the electrification of the Waltair-Kirandul Section. Both these projects will add to

our capacity for moving iron ore for export. A number of new doubling schemes have also been included, the details of which have been given in the Budget documents.

33. During the year the 231 kilometre Jhund-Kandla Broad Gauge rail link was completed and opened to traffic. The Singrauli-Obra line of about 58 kilometres is ready for goods traffic and is already being worked as a siding for the movement of coal to the Obra Thermal Plant. The Mangalore-Panambur Section of the Mangalore-Hassan line, the Hladumalkot-Sri Ganganagar line and the conversion of the Pune-Miraj Section are likely to be opened to traffic within the next few months. Other major projects like the rest of the Mangalore-Hassan line, the Kathua-Jammu and the Panchkura-Haldia lines and the conversion of the Miraj-Kolhapur Section to Broad Gauge are progressing according to schedule. 320 kilometres of doublings are expected to be completed in the current year and 616 kilometres more are at various stages of progress.

34. The electrification of the 305 kilometre Rourkela-Bilaspur Section has been completed. Its extension by 147 route kilometres to Durg is expected to be completed next year. Electric traction on the 222 kilometre Kanpur-Tundla Section is also expected to be commissioned next year. Work on the 442 kilometre section from Virar to Sabarmati is progressing satisfactorily. The electrification of the Panchkura-Haldia Section of 71 kilometres and of the Waltair-Kirandul Section of 471 kilometres are expected to be sanctioned shortly.

Production Units

35. The Three Production Units have been doing well. In the current year the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is expected to despatch 36 Broad Gauge and 13 Metre Gauge steam locomotives, 45 electric locomotives and 28 shunters. Production of Broad Gauge steam locomotives is coming to a close. Next year the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is expected to produce 62 electric locomotives, 34 diesel shunters and 46 Metre Gauge steam locomotives.

36. The Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi should turn out 55 Broad Gauge

and 25 Metre Gauge main line diesel locomotives in the current year and 80 Broad Gauge and 30 Metre Gauge locomotives next year, assuming matching production of electrical equipment by Heavy Electricals Bhopal. The House will recall that they approved at the last session the scheme for expanding the capacity of this unit to produce spare parts for diesel locos,

37. The out-turn from the Integral Coach Factory is expected to be 658 fully furnished coaches this year and 654 fully furnished coaches next year. Increase in the capacity of this unit to 750 coaches per year has been approved recently. The House will be interested to know that this factory has secured, against stiff international competition, two orders for the supply of bogies to Taiwan and Thailand.

Stores Inventories

38. At the commencement of the current year the Railways were carrying inventories valued at Rs. 154 crores. As a result of sustained effort it is hoped to reduce this figure by Rs. 6.8 crores this year and by Rs. 7.6 crores more next year. This improvement would be effected in spite of rising prices and increased holdings of rolling stock and other assets.

Self-sufficiency in the Railways

39. The Railways have been pressing on with their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency. In order to interest Indian Manufacturers in the drive for import substitution, the Railways guarantee the off-take of their production and accept price escalation in certain circumstances. The export promotion drive mounted in co-operation with the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Industrial Development has also been rewarding. A number of orders have been booked for the export of railway equipment to Thailand, East Africa, Hungary, Burma, Ceylon, South Korea, Taiwan, Poland, Sudan and Iran.

Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee

40. The Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee set up with Shri K.N. Wanchoo, retired Chief Justice of India as Chairman

submitted the first part of their Report in November 1968 and their final report in August 1969. I would like to express my gratitude to the Committee for having undertaken and carried out this onerous task. Part I of the Report was laid on the Table of the House in December 1968. All the 90 recommendations were accepted, except one regarding the fixing of norms for manning or upguarding level crossings; this is being reconsidered in the light of Part II of the Report. Action has already been taken on the accepted recommendations.

41. The final Report covers many facets of railway working and contains 500 observations and recommendations. The views of the Ministry of Railways on these are being laid on the Table of the House separately. There are 46 observations, and 454 recommendations. Of the latter, 261 have been accepted and 27 more partially accepted. 57 of the recommendations could not be accepted for various reasons. The remaining 109 require detailed examination, some of them in consultation with other Ministries.

Committee on Uneconomic Branch Lines

42. The report of the Committee on Uneconomic Branch Lines appointed last year under the Chairmanship of my colleague the Deputy Minister for Railways, submitted its report on 15th December 1969. I am grateful to the Committee for their work. Their recommendations are now under consideration, and I may mention that action has been already initiated for placing orders for some rail cars for use on Narrow Gauge Sections as recommended by the Committee. Two of the lines which the Committee recommended for conversion to broad gauge are also being included in the programme for survey.

Ticketless Travel

43. A substantial dent seems to have been made in the volume of ticketless travel by the imposition of stiffer penalties since June 1969. Between June and November 1969, the number of passengers detected travelling without tickets went down by as much as 68 per cent. Window sales of tickets rose by 7 per cent as compared to the corresponding months of the previous

year. The drive against ticketless travel has also helped to reduce the overcrowding in trains.

Improvement in Passenger Train Services

44. To mitigate overcrowding, a number of new trains have been introduced. The run of existing train has been extended both last year and in the current year, 5,614 passenger train kilometres per day have thus been added last year and 9,557 this year. Among the new services are the bi-weekly Utkal Express between New Delhi and Puri which covers 2,130 kilometres and passes through eight States, the Chetak Express between Delhi and Udaipur, the Pandyan Express between Madras and Madurai and the Vaishali Express between Lucknow and Katihar. Three coaches have been added on nine trunk route trains during the current year. Through service coaches between Cochin and Bombay have increased from four to seven with the dieselisation of the Bombay-Madras Express and the Madras-Cochin Mail. Broad Gauge passenger services have been extended to Gandhidham in Gujarat during the year. The frequency of the Bombay-Howrah Janta Express has been increased between Bombay and Allahabad from four to six trains per week. Suburban services also were expanded to the extent of 1,779 train kilometres per day last year and 3,444 train kilometres this year. Further increases are projected, as soon as the rolling stock and other facilities become available.

45. With more than 1,300 sleeper coaches in service, Third Class sleeping accommodation is now available in almost all the Mail and Express trains. Second Class sleeping accommodation is available on 9 pairs of Broad Gauge trains. The Rajdhanl Express between New Delhi and Howrah introduced from 1st March 1969 has proved to be very popular. In response to demands for similar trains to Bombay by the Western Railway route and to Ahmedabad by the Metre Gauge route, feasibility studies are now in progress.

Metropolitan Rail Transport

46. As the House is aware, Metro-

politan Rail Transport Organisations have been set up in Calcutta and Bombay, and a Directorate of Metropolitan Rail Transport Projects has been created in the Railway Board. The Calcutta Organisation expect to complete in the next few months the Final Location Survey and the Project Report as well as the Designs and Detailed Estimates for a Suburban Dispersal Line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat. Several studies of Calcutta's intra-city transport problem have underlined the need for a Mass Rapid Transit System along two main travel corridors, one running east-west between Howrah and Sealdah and the other north-south along the Chittaranjan Avenue, Jawaharlal Nehru Road and the Ashutosh Mukherjee Road. Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies on whether these mass rapid transit routes should be underground or elevated are now in hand and expected to be completed by the end of 1971. The Bombay Organisation has already started work on the Preliminary Engineering Survey and Feasibility Studies for a Third Terminal for intra-city traffic. They will take up this year Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for a Mass Rapid Transit System for Bombay.

Travel Amenities

47. As a result of a sustained drive from the commencement of this year some improvement has been effected in the maintenance of lights and fans and provision of water in the trains. A good deal more remains to be done, but the Railway have been handicapped by the delay in supplies of lamps, dynamos and fans, because of the closure of some firms producing these items. There have been also large-scale thefts and wanton destruction of carriage fittings. Action has been taken to increase the capacity of water tanks in Broad Gauge coaches.

48. Efforts continue to improve the quality of food and the standard of catering services on the Indian Railways. The sales turnover of departmental catering exceeded Rs. 6½ crores last year and produced a small profit of Rs. 23 lakhs. The result in 1969-70 are expected to be even better.

Staff Relations and Welfare

49. Relations with organised labour

have continued to be cordial during the year. Under the Government's policy of reviewing sympathetically the cases of staff who were suspended or discharged following the strike of certain sections of the Central Government employees in September 1963, the cases of nearly 5,000 railway employees have been sympathetically considered. I am glad to announce that all the employees who were suspended or discharged in connection with the strike have now been reinstated subject to any action that may have to be taken as a result of the findings of the Courts etc. [Shri M. L. Sondhi: What about the break in service?]

50. The House will recall that my predecessor had indicated this time last year that some relief would be provided to staff who have been at the maximum of their pay scales for some time. Orders are now being issued that class III and class IV staff of all grades, who have been at the maximum of their pay scales for two years or more should be allowed a personal pay equivalent to the amount of the increment last drawn by them in the scale. Staff who have been at the maximum of the scale of Rs. 450—575 for two years and over will be granted a personal pay of Rs. 30 a month.

51. The findings of the Miabhoj Tribunal appointed last year are awaited. Certain items on which agreement could not be reached in the Departmental Council for Railways of the Joint Consultative Machinery have been referred to a Board of arbitrators.

52. The Railways continue to attach the greatest importance to staff welfare. The provision of medical and health services for railway employees is improving steadily. 205 general beds and 42 beds for tuberculosis patients were added last year in the 95 hospitals, 541 health units and 67 chest clinics functioning on the Railways. The total expenditure on these services was Rs. 158 crores last year and the *per capita* expenditure rose during the year by nearly 5 per cent. Instructions were issued last September for the upgrading of the Railway Higher Secondary School at Secunderabad to a Junior College.

635 children have benefited by the 13 subsidised hostels run by the Railways. 3,234 scholarships for technical education were disbursed during 1968-69. Over 3,000 employees availed themselves of the 21 Railway Holiday Homes located mostly at hill stations including two in Kashmir. For the benefit of staff 415 Institutes and 376 recreational clubs were functioning in 1968-69.

53. The Railways have as usual done well in the field of sports and won several National Championships. Twenty-seven railwaymen represented the country in International contests and seven were members of the Indian Contingent to the Olympic Games in Mexico.

Demonstrations and Assaults

54. Among the papers circulated this year with the Budget is a list of incidents that occurred during the months of November and December 1969 and January 1970. It will give an indication to the Hon'ble Members about the very difficult conditions under which the Railways and Railway staff have had to operate in recent months. The frequent detention of trains *en route* by moves has a snowballing effect and disrupts train working even hundreds of miles away from the scene of the incident. Particularly in respect of passenger trains on the suburban sections, it sets up a sort of chain reaction upsetting the whole schedule and necessitating the cancellation of many services. These incidents not only cause serious inconvenience to passengers but have also been made the occasion for assaults on the Railway staff on the ground that the trains are running late. There have also been several cases of dacoities by armed gangs which have not only looted goods and parcels but also attacked station staff as well as guards and drivers. The way the railway staff have stuck to their posts and continued to operate the services under these very difficult conditions calls for the unstinted appreciation of the House. But I think it is necessary to sound a note of warning that if these attacks on railway staff continue, it will become increasingly difficult to keep the railway service going. In fact, five days ago the motormen and guards on Sealdah Division refused to run

the train services unless they were guaranteed protection from intimidation or assault. This followed an assault by passengers on the motorman of a train which was held up at Nangi station because of the theft of overhead wire and of an underground signal cable resulting in total interruption of services on the section. The motorman was hurt so severely that he had to be removed to hospital in an ambulance.

55. The Indian Railways constitute the proudest possession of the Indian people. It has to be considered and treated by the Indian citizens as their property. The occasional outrages against the Railways and its property by certain misguided people create feelings of pain and sorrow in our minds. Let me appeal to all sections of the House and through them to the entire people of the country to see that a new approach is developed informed by intelligent regard for this great asset of ours.

Conclusion

56. I have to make one more observation. The Indian Railways, working as they do on capital provided by the General Revenues for which they pay interest every year, are and have been looked upon and treated as a commercial enterprise. This is as it should be. The tax-payer should not be called upon to contribute to the maintenance of a commercial system. But I wish also to emphasise that the Railways, while they should earn a profit and contribute to the general revenues, must always keep in the forefront their responsibility as a public utility concern. We have to keep in mind that the Railways afford, and for long years to come will continue to afford, the only means of long-distances transport to the common man of this vast country of ours.

57. I am well aware that there are numerous requests to extend Railways lines to new areas and places in the country. To accede to all these requests will be an impossible task. It will, however, be my earnest endeavour to consider all these requests with a view to implementing as many of them as may be practicable and justifiable within the available resources. As a first

step, several surveys are being carried out and have been included in the next year's budget to examine the technical and economic feasibility of various new lines, doublings, conversions, etc. As a result of the information that would become available from these surveys, the decision would be taken in respect of the actual construction of the projects.

With these words, I commend the Railway Budget for 1970-71 for the support of this House.

13.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES TENTH REPORT

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) :
I present the Tenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE HUNDRED AND FIRST AND HUNDRED AND SECOND REPORTS

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) :
I present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee :

- (1) Hundred and First Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development)—Development of Printing and Stationery (Stationery Wing).
- (2) Hundred and Second Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railways—Railway Electrification Projects.

CONTEMPTS OF COURTS BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and limit the powers of certain courts in punishing contempts of courts and to regulate their procedure in relation thereto.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and limit the powers of certain courts in punishing contempts of courts and to regulate their procedure in relation thereto.

HIRE-PURCHASE BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SHINKRE : (Panjim) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and regulate the rights and duties of parties to hire-purchase agreements and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI SHINKRE : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Joint Committee and the Sub-Committee thereof on the Bill to define and regulate the rights and duties of parties to hire-purchase agreements and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

13.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sarvashri Rabi Ray and Madhu Limaye sought to

raise a question of privilege on the 24th December, 1969 regarding the arrest of Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, Arjun Singh Bhadoria, J. N. Patel and Janeshwar Misra under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code on the 22nd December, 1969 and intimation thereof to the House. I heard the members and the Minister of Home Affairs on the matter. From the facts and information placed before me, I find that these members were arrested on a charge under Section 188, Indian Penal Code. Further, the House was informed that they pleaded guilty to the charge and as such were convicted by the Court. The intimation regarding their arrest and conviction by the Court had been received and communicated to the House. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate had also expressed his regret for the earlier incorrect information given by him.

I find, therefore, there is no question of privilege involved in this matter and I do not give my consent to raise this matter as a question of privilege.

14.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

LETTERS FROM BIHAR GOVERNOR TO PRESIDENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of two letters dated the 11th February, 1970 and 14th February, 1970 from the Governor of Bihar to the President. [Placed in Library See No. Lt-2531/70].

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : What about the report from the U.P. Governor? We were told that both the reports would be placed on the Table of the House, but we find that the hon. Minister has laid on the Table only the report from the Governor of Bihar.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : Only in Bihar there is President's rule. There is

[Shri K. L. Ramaswamy]

no President's rule in UP, and the Assembly there is going to meet shortly.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यूज पेपर में आया है कि यू०पी० की गवर्नमेंट ने सेन्टर को सजेस्ट किया है कि शुगर इण्डस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज़ कर लिया जाय। मेरी दरखास्त आप सरकार तक पहुँचा दें कि वह मेहरबानी करके उसके नेशनलाइजेशन में देर न करें और जल्द से जल्द शुगर इण्डस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज़ करके किसानों और मजदूरों को राहत पहुँचाएं।

14.37 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q.
NO. 724 RE: IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF
THE HOSPITAL REVIEW
COMMITTEE**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : While replying to the Supplementaries raised by Shri Prem Chand Verma arising out of the Starred Question No. 724 answered on the 22nd December, 1969 relating to the implementation of the recommendations of the Hospital Review Committee, I had mentioned "So far as the Director-General is concerned, the Director-General is of the Delhi Administration." In fact the correct position is that the Director General referred to is the Director General of Health Services in my Ministry and not of the Delhi Administration.

14.38 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE-VISIT OF SOVIET
DELEGATION TO INDIA**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : At the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Mr. S. A. Skachkov, Chairman, State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations, was in India from the 7th to the 22nd February, 1970, in connection with the celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of Indo-Soviet economic and technical collaboration.

2. The Soviet Delegation visited, Bokaro and Bhilai and thereafter had a series of discussions with the concerned Ministers both separately and jointly during the last few days. The discussions with the Soviet Delegation mainly related to the present state of working of the various public sector industrial undertakings set up with Soviet cooperation. The discussions covered the various problems facing these projects during their present phase, together with measures considered necessary to ensure increased economic efficiency in these plants. The need for ensuring the fuller utilisation of the capacities of these plants was specially highlighted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a different question altogether.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Arising out of what has been said, will Government make a statement on the matter? Will you ask the Government to make a statement on it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a different question. This item relates only to certain letters which Government have received and are now placing before the House, in answer to some question raised earlier, and the discussion will take place on this matter at 4 p.m.

شہری اسحاق سمبلی (امروہا) : اُپا
مہودے۔ نیوز پیپر میں آیا ہے کہ یو پی کی
گورنمنٹ نے سینٹر کو سجسٹ کیا ہے کہ شوگر
انڈسٹری کو نیشنلائز کیا جائے۔ میری درخواست
آپ سرکار تک پہنچا دیں کہ وہ جلد ہی فی کر کے
اس کے نیشنلائزیشن میں دیر نہ کریں اور جلد
سے جلد شوگر انڈسٹری کو نیشنلائز کر کے کسانوں
اور مزدوروں کو راحت پہنچائیں۔

3. The two sides discussed the possibilities of manufacturing certain products in the Soviet-assisted machine building plants in India for supply to the Soviet Union on a long-term basis. The Indian side would examine the possibility of production of container cranes, excavators and reduction gears for supply to the Soviet Union against a total amount of 10 million roubles per annum set apart for such supplies from this country. It was also agreed that detailed examination should be made at an expert level for identification of precise possibilities of export of products manufactured in Soviet-assisted plants in India to third countries and for consideration of various aspects connected with implementation of programmes of India's participation in Soviet-assisted projects in such third countries. In particular, the Soviet side would examine the possibilities of exports of turbo-sets and components to be produced in the Heavy Electrical Plant at Hardwar. It was also agreed that, with a view to further expanding economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, further lines of Indo-Soviet co-operation in the fields of oil and gas, refineries, fertilisers and petro-chemicals will be explored.

4. The discussions with the Soviet delegation were cordial and were conducted in a spirit of mutual cooperation and understanding. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the keen interest evinced by Mr. Skachkov and his colleagues in the working of Soviet-assisted plants in the public sector, which are important milestones in Indo-Soviet cooperation and in the building up of the Public sector in this country.

14.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : EXISTENCE OF A HASHISH EXPORT RACKET IN NEW DELHI

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri P. C. Sethi.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह एक ऐसा अहम विषय है जिसके मुत्तलिक्क यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम सदस्य

कुछ सवाल पूछें। इसके मुत्तलिक्क मेरा काल-एटेंश नोटिस था। जब कि इसी विषय पर राज्य सभा में काल-एटेंशन नोटिस मंजूर किया गया है, लेकिन आपकी तरफ से इसकी मंजूरी नहीं मिली, जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हम लोगों को सवाल पूछने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—मंत्री महोदय इस विषय पर स्टेटमेंट देने जा रहे हैं, क्या इस पर हम लोग सवाल पूछ सकते हैं या नहीं पूछ सकते हैं? मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि इस किस्म के विषय पर आप फैसला दें कि एकतरफा स्टेटमेंट ही यहां पर न हो जाय। जब काल-एटेंशन आता है तो उसको आप मंजूर करें ताकि हम लोगों के अधिकार और ज्यादा सुरक्षित रह सकें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already, one calling-attention was admitted this morning and answered. There cannot be more than one calling-attention-notice on the same day. Now, the hon. Minister is going to make a statement and after that, the rules permit of many other avenues by which hon. Members can elicit more information from Government, and I would request the hon. Member to resort to those means.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The facts of recent seizures of hashish (*charas*) from 16th February, 1970 onwards in New Delhi are as follows :

On the basis of a news item appearing in the press on the 16th February, 1970 that a big haul of *charas* was made in Boston (USA) and that the drug was exported from Delhi, Delhi Customs started immediate investigations. They moved fast and as a result of their swift action found that five packages containing musical instruments (*sitar*s and *tabla*s) and incense had been booked by Messrs. Bharat Exports to Messrs. Afro Imports Inc. (USA) by one of the international airlines. These crates were detained and on search were found to contain 145 lbs. of *charas* packed in polythene bags and concealed in ingeniously

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

devised false bottoms of the crates. These were seized immediately and further inquiries pursued. As a result, two Indians (Shri Harbans Lal, a taxi-driver and Shri Balbir Singh, Manager, Bharat Exports) and an American (Mr. Richard Ezidre) have been arrested. Another godown in Delhi was also located and a consignment of 750 lbs. of hashis along with different types of musical instruments, packing cases and some curios was found and seized. Another person, Shri Ravi Rekhi, was arrested on the following day on landing at Palam airport. Three more persons have also since been apprehended. Further investigations are in progress. INTERPOL has also been alerted.

14.43

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to move*.

"That the Bill further to amend Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

Before I explain the salient features of the Bill, I would like to recall the background of this legislation. You are aware that the normal powers of Government for acquisition of land for a public purpose are contained in the Land Acquisition Act of 1948. The procedure laid down in that Act is, however, lengthy. Amendment of that Act is being considered by Government separately, and for this purpose, a committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Shri A. N. Mulla.

The Land Acquisition Act does not deal with the requisitioning of buildings. I may recall here that one of the recommendations of the Law Commission in their Tenth Report was that the provisions of the

Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 be incorporated in the Land Acquisition Act when the latter is amended. It has, however, been thought that the provisions regarding the requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property should continue to remain a separate enactment.

The power of the sovereign to take private property for public use, which is called eminent domain in America, and the consequent rights of the owner to compensation are well-established. This power is justified by two well-known maxims. The first maxim is that "regard for public welfare is the highest law" and the second is that "public necessity is greater than private necessity".

Looking back to the history of the Act which we propose to amend, it may be recalled that the power of the Government to requisition or acquire immovable property has been in existence for over three decades continuously. This power was first conferred on the Government under the Defence of India Act, 1939. On the lapse of that act in September 1946, after the end of the second world war, the properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Act continued to remain under requisition in view of the enactment of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947. Subsequently, Parliament, enacted the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. While conferring powers of requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property on the Government, the Act also provided that the properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Act, 1939 shall be deemed to be requisitioned under the Act of 1952. The Act of 1952 was to remain initially in force for six years but its life has been extended twice by Parliament and it will now remain in force upto the 13th March, 1970.

Provision for requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property also existed in the Defence of India Act, 1962, which ceased to have effect from the 10th July, 1963, i.e. six months after the proclamation of emergency was revoked. It was not found

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

possible before that date to release or acquire the properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Act, 1962. The bulk of such properties were required in connection with national defence and permanent structures or installations had been built on a substantial portion of the requisitioned lands. The outright acquisition of the properties involved very large expenditure. We, therefore, considered it essential to retain the properties under requisition. For this purpose the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 was amended in 1968 to provide that the properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Act, 1962 shall be deemed to have been requisitioned under the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.

The purpose of this Bill is to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition Act of 1952, which will remain in force upto 13th March 1970. We propose to make this Act a permanent one instead of coming to the House every few years for the extension of its life. While proposing this we also take this opportunity to make two other amendments which will take away much of the difficulty experienced over the Act of 1952. We have provided for a quinquennial review of the recurring compensation to be paid to the owners in conformity with the circumstances prevailing at the time of such review. It is also proposed that the requisitioned properties should either be released within ten years or acquired on payment of the capital cost to the owners.

The reasons for the amendments proposed by us are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill and I would not weary the House by repeating the same. I would, however, only briefly mention the facts which weighed with the Government in proposing the amendments to the Act of 1952.

The first amendment which we have proposed is that the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act of 1952 may be made into a permanent code. I have already mentioned that the need for the powers under the Act has now existed for over 30 years. The necessity for the

requisitioning of immovable properties for public purposes will always exist. In this connection I may mention that the Law Commission had also suggested in 1958 that this law should be embodied in a permanent code.

The second amendment which we have proposed is that we may provide for a quinquennial revision of the compensation payable for requisitioned properties. Under the existing provisions of the parent Act of 1952, the compensation once fixed cannot be revised during the entire period of the requisitioning. The compensation is primarily based on the rent that the property would have fetched if it had been let out on lease on the date of the requisitioning. It is well known that the rent of immovable properties continues to show an upward trend. If we keep requisitioned properties under the force of the existing enactment, it is fair that the compensation payable to the owners should be commensurate with the changing trend of rents and not pegged at an amount fixed at the time of the initial requisition. The amendment proposed by us will thus remove a legitimate grievance.

Thirdly, we propose to make a provision that the maximum period of requisitioning shall be ten years from the date of the coming into force of this amending legislation in the case of properties already under requisition and the same period in respect of properties requisitioned hereafter. If the properties are not acquired within this period, the same shall stand de-requisitioned. The Law Commission had recommended that no property should be kept under requisition indefinitely. The Commission had suggested a maximum period of 5 years. We, however, feel, after consulting the State Governments, that the period of 5 years is not adequate. The consensus of opinion has been that it should be 10 years.

From what I have briefly explained, it will be seen that, while the Government have felt it necessary to retain the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, as a permanent enactment, the other two provisions regarding quinquennial revision of recurring

[Shri B. B. Murthy]

compensation and release or acquisition of the requisitioned properties within ten years are forward steps to safeguard the interest of persons whose properties are taken possession of by the Government for public purposes.

With these words, Sir, I commend the amending Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Derhadun) : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1970." (1)

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just practically repeated the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill a copy of which was supplied to us about two months ago. His speech has not made us any wiser about the need of this Bill.

From the Financial Memorandum, we get only a very faint inclining of the magnitude of the problem involved as to what is the total number of houses or the value of the property that is under requisition today. It only states that if all the property that is under requisition is acquired, an amount of Rs. 33 crores of compensation is required to be paid. But that information leads us practically nowhere. We have the right to know from the Government as to the imperative necessity of keeping private houses under requisition for a very very long period.

It is well known that in cities and also in small towns, several houses have been under requisition for several decades, I should say, more than at least 2 decades, and the owners are, practically, helpless so

far as those houses are concerned. They would have felt relief if these houses were acquired or de-requisitioned within a reasonable period of time. But that is not done. To justify the need of the continuation of this Bill or to make it a permanent feature on the statute book, it has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that some military installations are located in requisitioned buildings. But I would like to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister as to what proportion of this property worth Rs. 33 crores relates to military installations and what proportion of it relates to civil installations. We know that the Central Government have kept several buildings under requisition for which they have to pay a very heavy rent amounting to several crores of rupees.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Rs. 97 lakhs.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : That is probably an under-estimate. Not merely Central Government installations but there are several public sector undertakings installations and others with which the Central Government are concerned and the rents must amount to much more. I would like to say that with a reasonable amount of money the Government could have as well made permanent buildings instead of keeping these building under requisition for which they have to pay heavy rents some of which, in some of big cities, are rather exorbitant from practical stand point.

So far as this Bill is concerned, it is, of course, a welcome feature and the Government have now decided, after a lapse of so many years of the report of the Law Commission to come forward with this Bill. It is time for the Government to make up their minds, either to acquire these requisitioned buildings permanently or to de-requisition those buildings within a period of 10 years of their requisition.

15.00 hrs.

One problem to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is in respect of those buildings which are under requisition for a pretty long time, say, for more than a decade or so. I think, the Government should make up their mind at a very early date, within six months or

so, to either acquire or to de-requisition them. That would be in fairness of things. Though the principle of the Bill is quite commendable and although the Government have come to this decision at a late stage, I would say, 'Better late than never.' Therefore, I think that not only should the Government get this Bill passed but also see that it is implemented in the spirit in which it has been brought namely that so far as the houses or properties which are under requisition, either they are de-requisitioned or acquired during the shortest possible time. 10 years, of course, is the limit but I think the Government should not go to that limit.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : This sort of Bill is rather rare because the power to requisition and to acquire immovable properties for a public purpose was first provided in the Defence of India Act of 1939. This Act came to end on the 30th September 1946. This Act was for the purpose of emergency. Now we are still legislating after 31 years and are maintaining these properties. Some years ago I was living in Bombay in the Worli Sea Face. There, for the last 31 years development has been stayed. These properties are still in the hands of the Government. Now, the Defence of India Act, 1962 has also ceased to operate after 10th July, 1968 and emergency has ceased too. Many properties which have been requisitioned under the Defence of India Act, 1952 and the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 are in the possession of the Ministry of Defence and also some other Ministries. I can understand about the Ministry of Defence retaining some of the properties because they have built buildings and for defence purposes they are needed. But what about other properties in the hands of other Ministries? There I do not see any need for them to retain them. Either the Government must come forward to pay compensation and acquire them or de-requisition them. The idea is that probably from the Ministry's point of view they are unable to pay compensation and that is why in order to avoid paying compensation this Bill is brought forward. That is my humble view.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons

it has been stated that on many of these properties, valuable constructions of a permanent nature connected with national defence or the conduct of military operations or other important public purpose have been put up. I agree there. For this I would like this Bill to be passed into Law but for national needs we cannot over-rule payment of compensation.

The Law Commission of India also has recommended in their tenth report that the Law of requisition should be embodied in a permanent code. But I would agree for this permanent code only for defence purpose and not for other needs. They have further recommended that no property should be kept under requisition for a period longer than 5 years. It is proposed here to be kept for 10 years. Probably after 1980 we shall have another Bill. I, therefore, see no purpose why property should be merely requisitioned and kept by the Central Government because they are unable to pay compensation. Thereby urban development is hampered. For 31 years the property has been acquired and they may now do it for another 10 years. That means that for 41 years we will be depriving in a democratic Government the citizen of his properties. I, therefore, request the Minister to kindly look into this and I would not agree for requisition for 10 years. I would certainly suggest to the Minister that he can do it for five years and after five years either you pay compensation or de-requisition the property. If you require them for defence needs, I agree. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I may be pardoned for saying that this Bill is a most atrocious piece of legislation which the Government have brought before this House. The Minister happens to be a very old friend of mine, but nonetheless I would like to tell him that he has suppressed many important facts, has ignored much of the law, in bringing this Bill. In the first place the Minister has taken shelter under the Law Commission's report. That report makes it very clear. I will read the exact words. That makes it very clear that the law of acquisition is a bad law. It says ;

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

"We are of the view that the power of requisitioning is an extraordinary power and can be justifiably invoked only when an emergency arises."

They proceeded :

"We have included in our legislative proposals this Bill but we do not suggest that it should be permanent or throughout the country."

And this is the most important point which the Minister has ignored. It has said that it will be effective on the issue of a notification of emergency. Now, he has to explain to this House and he has to explain to the country how he has taken refuge under the Law Commission's proposals when those proposals are to the effect that the Bill will be only contingent on the issue of a notification of emergency. It is not a Bill to be made permanent for ever. I am coming to further differences with the Law Commission later as I deal with the Bill, but this is a point on which I challenge the Minister to explain why he has ignored this particular provision, that it should be contingent on the issue of a notification.

The second point on which I would like the House to be exercised is the fact that there are going to be two different laws for acquisition and requisition. There is the law of Land Acquisition already current since 1894. There is this law of requisition since 1939. Under this Law not only is there provision for requisition, there is provision for acquisition. It is an important principle of jurisprudence that there should not be two laws on the same subject. It is an elementary principle of jurisprudence that these two laws should not differ. I would just try to take you through the provisions of the two enactments to show the difference. Under this enactment, under section 3, a show-cause notice is issued to be replied to within 15 days. And within a month after that the competent authority may requisition the building or the property concerned. Under Land Acquisition Act the procedure involved is in Section 4 which declares the acquisition

and asks for objection whether a public purpose is served. There is Section 6 which fixes the amount of compensation, fixes the boundaries of the land etc. There is Section 11 which actually contains the award. All this, even the Law Commission thought, should take about 6 months, although, in actual fact, it takes years and years. So, here is a procedure by which Government can requisition within 2 months what under the Land Acquisition Act would take at least one year or more. There is Section 17 which provides for emergent acquisition and Section 35 which provides for requisition. You can make a temporary acquisition even under the Land Acquisition Act. So, requisitioning under section 35 should be enough for most purposes except those which are now conceived by the hon. Minister to be so important as to ignore both the Land Acquisition Act and the proposals of the Law Commission.

Secondly, I would like to refer to the procedure for determining the compensation. Under this Act, either there is agreement between the parties or failing that, an arbitrator is appointed and the arbitrator may have an assessor if certain circumstances arise, and his decision is final except by way of appeal first to the Government in case of the necessity for the acquisition and to the High Court in respect of the award. Is it fair that there should be only one appeal and that too to the highest body? Under the Land Acquisition Act, there is appeal to several courts. There is an appeal to the district judge from the order of the Collector and from the district judge, there is an appeal to the High Court. Here, the party is put to the expense and trouble of appeal to the High Court from the order of the arbitrator. There cannot be two distinct ways of dealing with the same proposal.

Now, I come to the third difference, namely the difference in the way the compensation is calculated.

Compensation here is calculated by a method which is left largely to the arbitrator and which says that he may take into account the rent paid and certain changes in the building and certain loss which may arise,

But under section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, there are definite provisions. If those are good for ordinary cases, why are they not good for these cases. We are now in times of peace, and there is no urgency about these proposals, and, therefore, these differences in calculations for the award should not exist if the laws are to be at all consistent with each other, and if the people are not to be confused and if Government are not to take advantage of one law just in order to get certain lands and certain buildings. So, this is a vital defect in the Bill which is an addition to an existing law, namely the land acquisition law. It is in contradiction to some extent with the Act, and it would be a great shame if this House allows a Bill like this to be passed into law.

The argument of emergency which my hon. friend on the other side quite rightly raised can belong only to war-time; it cannot belong to the present times. But the Bill empowers him even now or at any time to acquire or requisition for a period of ten years.

Now, what had been the general consequences of this Act? The general consequences of this Act were described in the debate which took place in 1968 when this Act was amended. The hon. Minister admitted that there were 298 houses in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi which were subject to requisition and about 266 houses which were in lease. These are on rents of 1939 and subsequent dates when the acquisition took place. How is it fair to a particular owner that he should receive only the rent which was current in 1939? There have been cases for houses where the rent is very low. I was told of a house here in Delhi, namely No. 5, Hardinge Avenue where the rent assessed for the building was just Rs. 500. It is now fetching a rent of Rs. 5,000. My hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody told me of another case of abuse arising from this requisition; a house which was in the occupation of a naval captain was made available to the son of a previous Chief Minister within 24 hours by an order of the Defence Ministry. That is how this Act is being abused. There is no law. Once you take possession of a house at these rents, once you take power to allot these houses to whomsoever

you like, there is no law. It is not at all a question of socialism. I would not mind if all the rents of all the houses were reduced or if all the houses were requisitioned. But it is only a few houses which are involved, the house possibly of a poor man who has no other income or the house possibly of someone who has no other place where he can carry on his business, which are requisitioned.

So this legislation cannot be allowed to enter the statute book. I have got amendments with which I shall deal when we come to the particular clauses about the limit limit given for releasing these houses. But here and now I would like the Minister to explain these points: Why did he suppress the fact that the Law Commission said that there should be a specific notification when this Act will come into effect in times of emergency? Secondly, why this Act conflicts with and sometimes overlaps the Land Acquisition Act?

In this connection, he referred, no doubt, to the fact that the Land Acquisition Act is under revision and that Shri Mulla's Committee is already reporting on it. We had an assurance from his predecessor, Shri Jagannath Rao, that those principles would be incorporated in respect of this Act. Could he not have waited, when Government have waited so long, all these 30 years, and have those principles put in? Why do Government not accept the principles given by the Law Commission? Were they not good enough? Instead, Government have simply brought forward a Bill in the confidence that the House will not be vigilant and will pass it. I would appeal to every section of the House to very strongly register its opposition to it. This is not a measure of socialism. This is a measure of autocracy. This is a measure in favour of the Defence Ministry and the Housing Ministry so that they can take away the houses of individuals in order to give them to anyone they like for any rent.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): After hearing Shri Lobo Prabhu, I would like to support his views, at least most of them. This Bill has been brought forward by the Minister to get another lease of life for this law for ten years.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Not ten years, but permanently.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The Minister also conceded that the Law Commission were against this measure continuing more than five years. So Government have brought this against the wishes of the Law Commission also.

As has already been pointed out, if the Bill becomes an Act, Government can requisition any house or any immovable property at any time and they can keep it on without even acquiring it. This will create an anomalous position. The owner of the property will not know when his property is going to come back to him; even Government do not know how long they are going to keep it. It is just like having a lady without either treating her as wife or getting a divorce. It is like keeping her for a long time as a concubine.

I suggest to the Minister that he should not fall into this habit. He must either take it or leave it. Government argue that if they acquire all the properties, they would incur an expenditure of about Rs. 33 crores throughout the country. This gives us the real picture, that innumerable houses and properties are under the requisition of Government. Government already are spending one crore of rupees annually. According to the statement of objects and reasons of the Minister, this year there is going to be an additional expenditure of a crore of rupees on this account. If they are already spending Rs. 2 crores annually; what prevents Government from acquiring these properties? Otherwise, it is going to be a waste. Already they have built buildings and are spending Rs. 2 crores every year from this year. So it would be better if they acquired these properties. If this is not possible, let them at least derequisition them and release those properties.

So, I would request the Minister that it is better to extend the life of this Bill only for a few years. Within that time they must de-requisition all this property. After more than 30 years they must now come to a conclusion that this Bill which has been brought forward in the name of emergency should not continue for ever.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnanagar) : I shall be very brief because this was discussed in 1968. Now the life of the Bill is sought to be increased, though actually the Law Commission, as my friend opposite has said, was against extending this Bill for a very long period.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in rural areas...I do not know about urban property—there are large tracts of land which had been acquired under the Defence of India rules year ago. It is over ten years now and the cultivators there cannot cultivate that land. Lately, Government has stopped taking any rent from them and they do not know if they are going to be driven out or if they can cultivate the land or if any compensation is going to be paid to them. What are we going to do about these cultivators? We claim that we are out to help the cultivators. More than 300 acres of land are lying fallow in Nadia where you have built a refugee camp. There is no other construction there of any defence value and the Camp is mainly built on the old air field runways the land is lying fallow. I would earnestly request the Government to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to look into cases like this and see what justification there is for depriving the cultivator of cultivating and also refusing to take rent from him, and putting him in a position where he does not know whether he is going to be driven out or given possession of the land. So, I would earnestly request the Minister to go into it. In 1968 also I brought up this question, and now if this Bill is going to last for ever, I do not know what is going to happen to the cultivators. I hope sympathetic consideration will be given to them, and something will be done.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): According to me this is not a good Bill. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you also come from Assam like me and you know that consequent on the Chinese aggression in Assam in 1962, from NEFA onwards in the whole of Assam thousands of acres of land were requisitioned. Many houses are still under requisition. Not only that. Almost the whole of North Bengal is under requisition. Within these years from 1962

only a little portion of land has been acquired by the Government. What is the compensation you are giving? Sometimes, it is five times of the land revenue, sometimes it is ten times of the land revenue. Let me explain with an example. Suppose I had three acres of land, with that I could maintain my family because I had two crops.

According to the provision for payment of compensation how much would I get for one acre? I get Rs. 15 and for three acres I get Rs. 45. Previously in that area of three acres in terms of paddy I could get so many mounds of paddy; other crops also. I could feed my family. Now, I am deprived of all this. The provision under which recurring payment of rent or compensation is given is making the peasantry lose much. In the whole of Assam I have seen how this Act is working; either they should be acquired or should be given back immediately. Under this Act the main building of the Cotton College Principal had been requisitioned for some military office. It is in the heart of the city. They did it in the emergency. Where is the necessity for extend that emergency for eight years? They cannot extend it. They had taken many buildings like this. The occupation of the Cotton College building has always been source of bitterness among the students and the military personnel. That is why I say that this amendment will not give any relief to our people. Somebody spoke about the emergency. Only under an emergency land or house can be requisitioned. When there is no emergency why does the Government want to take this power for ten years ignoring the advice of the Law Commission? There is no justification for doing so. Therefore, I submit that this Bill is unworthy and cannot serve any purpose. It is hitting our peasants most in the rural areas and also the middle-class people who have got small houses in the towns. I oppose the principle of recurring payment; I also oppose the principle of extending the provision for ten years and I hope the whole House will join me and oppose this Bill.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, मैं हाउस का ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लूंगा। इस बिल से देहात और किसानों पर

जो असर पड़ता है, जिसके बारे में मेरी बहन, श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी, ने कहा है, मैं उसी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। गवर्नमेंट ने इमर्जेंसी का नाम लेकर, पब्लिक परपज के नाम से, इस कानून के तहत बहुत सी जमीनें एक्वायर कर ली हैं। इस किस्म की एक नहीं बल्कि दर्जनों मिसालें हैं, जहां एयरोड्रोम के नाम से गांवों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन ले ली गई है। गुड़गांव यहां से नजदीक है—सिर्फ बीस मील दूर है। तीस साल से वहां के किसानों की कई हजार एकड़ जमीन एक्वायर की हुई है और सिर मारते फिरते हैं वहां के गरीब किसान। न तो उस जमीन को खरीदते हैं, न उस जमीन का मुआवजा देते हैं, न उसका कोई लीज एमाउंट देते हैं..... (व्यवधान)..... आप तमीज से बात कीजिए, बदतमीज आदमी। बोलना आता नहीं..... (व्यवधान)..... मैं जो आपसे भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि कम से कम ऐसी जमीन जो कम्युनिटी के इन्तेमाल में आए और जिससे सरकार की तरफ से पैसा मिले; रेंट की शकल में या कम्पेन्सेशन की शकल में वह पैसा भी देहात के काम आए, पंचायत के काम आए, जो देहात में गरीब लोग बसते हैं छत्तीस बिरादरी के हरिजन से लेकर ब्राह्मण तक उनके काम आए वह चीज क्यों नहीं होती है? जहां तक इस ऐक्ट का इस तरह से मिसयूज किया जाता है इस तरह से तो मुझे अन्देश है कि घागे भी ऐसा ही होगा।

एक और मिसाल मैं देना चाहता हूँ। बहादुरगढ़ का एक कस्बा है यहां से 18 मील दूर। उसके नजदीक माइनारिटी गांव है। पिछली लड़ाई में, ग्राज से तीस साल हुए, वहां की कोई सात आठ हजार एकड़ जमीन उस वक्त एक्वायर की और अब भी मौके पर थोड़े-थोड़े खण्डहर हैं एयरोड्रोम के। सिर मार लिया उन बेचारे गरीब भाइयों ने पिछले तीस साल से, एक पैसा गवर्नमेंट नहीं छोड़ती है। एक पैसा

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मुआवजे का देना नहीं, एक पैसा लीज एमाउंट का नहीं। यह एक जुल्म है। इससे ज्यादा धींगामुश्ती और कोई मिल नहीं सकती।

इसके अलावा, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को छोड़िए, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी बया करती है कि गांव की पंचायत की जमीन को जो बड़ी कीमती जमीन है, जिससे लोग फायदा उठाते हैं, उसे लीज आउट किया जा सकता है, हरिजनों को और गरीब बैंकवर्ड लोगों को जो लीज आउट की जा सकती है, और की भी जा रही है। पचास प्रतिशत बेजमीन किसान मजदूर फायदा उठाते हैं, उस पर गवर्नमेंट ने कब्जा कर लिया है फारेस्ट के नाम से कि हम फारेस्ट उगाएंगे। ऐसी एक नहीं सैकड़ों मिसालें मैं दे सकता हूं जिसमें इस रद्दी ऐक्ट के तहत उन पंचायतों के साथ और देहात में रहने वाले छत्तीस बिरादरी के गरीब लोगों के साथ जुल्म होता है। उसके लिए इसका इस्तेमाल होता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर तो हुकूमत का कोई एमर्जेंसी का काम है, डिफेंस का काम है, देश पर कोई आपत्ति आती है, देश के बचाव की बात है तो गांव नहीं सिर घड़ भी देने के लिए तैयार हैं देहात के भ्रादमी, जमीन क्या है, वह तो मरते हैं, मरना सीखा है उन्होंने। उसके तहत कार्मशियलाइज किया जाय, सौदा किया जाय और उस जमीन से बनिया बनकर फायदा उठाए और जो उसका असली मालिक है उसको एक पैसा न दें। यह कोई शराफत की बात नहीं है, न यह कोई ईसाफ की बात है। यह मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की नोटिस में लाऊंगा कि कम से कम इस किस्म के केसेज में, मैं शहर की बात नहीं कहता, मैं देहात की बात कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसे केसेज में, जहां गरीब भ्रादमियों को नुकसान होता है और हुकूमत का गरीब आदमियों को फायदा पहुंचाना न सिर्फ उसका फर्ज है बल्कि हुकूमत का यह हक है तो उसके ऊपर वह गौर करें। जहां तक इसका मुद्दा है कि नेशनल

डिफेंस के लिए, एयरोड्रोम के लिए या और किसी पब्लिक परपज के लिए चीज है तो वह बात तो दूसरी है। वरना, मैं एक आखीरी बात कहकर बैठ जाता हूँ, मुल्ला साहब की एक कमेटी बनाई गई है, रंगा साहब उसके मेम्बर हैं, हम भी मेम्बर हैं, उसकी रिपोर्ट दो चार दिन में स्टडी की जाने वाली है। उसने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। वह हाई कोर्ट के एक हाई दिवाग के जज हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई जमीन का एक चप्पा भी वगैर यूज के न लिया जाय। और पब्लिक परपज यों ही किसी भी चीज के लिए डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाय यह भी नहीं होना चाहिए। किसी आदमी को कोई प्राइवेट घन्घा चलाने के लिए पब्लिक परपज के नाम से जमीन ले ली जाय और उसके लिए जैसे डी. डी. ए. है या कारपोरेशन है, म्युनिसिपल कमेटीज हैं, वह जो इस तरह जमीन ले लेती हैं... (ब्यवधान)... मेरा जो प्वाइंट है वह यह है कि वह रिपोर्ट आ रही है। उसमें यह सुझाव दिया जा रहा है कि किसान की जमीन को, अच्छी जमीन को और यहां तक कि निकम्मी जमीन को भी जमीन के बदले जमीन दिए बिना जबदस्ती उस पर कब्जा न किया जाय। एक तरफ तो आप हाई पावर कमेटी बिठाते हैं कि किसान की जमीन को नहीं छेड़ा जाएगा और दूसरी तरफ से ऐसा बिल आता है कि हजारों एकड़ जमीन जब चाहें किसान को लात मारकर उससे ले ली जाय, यह एक बड़ा भारी कांटेडिक्शन इसमें है और मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उस रिपोर्ट को भी देख लें, वह भी फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की है वह भी आप की है। जहां तक सवाल इस बात का है कि नेशनल डिफेंस के लिए जेनुइनली जरूरत है उस पर तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन जो मिस-यूज हो रहा है लैंड एक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट का उसको दिवाग में रखें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसकी पार्शियल सपोर्ट करता हूँ और जो इसमें डिफेक्ट है उसकी मैं मुत्सालिफत करता हूँ। उसको वह देखें और

अगर उसे दूर कर दें तो मुझे इसको सपोर्ट करने में कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

श्री रामजी राम (अकबरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों को बदतमीज शब्द कहा जा सकता है, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He May withdraw it.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मेरा मतलब किसी मेम्बर से नहीं था, जो इस किस्म का आबस्ट्रक्शन करें, बदतमीजी का उससे मतलब था। मेम्बर से किसी से मतलब नहीं था।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने बदतमीज शब्द डाइरेक्ट इस्तेमाल किया। बदतमीजी नहीं होनी चाहिए और बदतमीज हो, इन दोनों में बड़ा अन्तर है। डाइरेक्ट उन्होंने कहा बदतमीज।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अगर मेरे भाई बुरा मानते हैं तो मैं बिदड़ा कर लेता हूँ। जिसने किया उसके लिए तो नहीं लेकिन यह एक निहायत भले आदमी कह रहे हैं तो उसको मैं बिदड़ा करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has withdrawn it.

श्री रामस्वरूप बिछार्थी (करोल बाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में यह प्रथा चली आ रही है कि सरकार प्रचार कुछ करती है और काम बिलकुल उसके विपरीत करती है। समाजवाद का नारा लगाया जाता है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जितनी जमीन एक्वायर की जाती है वह सब गरीब अदमियों की, की जाती है। दिल्ली की एक घटना है। दिल्ली के तीस साल के इतिहास के अन्दर केवल एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की फैंक्ट्री थी और इस ऐक्ट के तहत वह फैंक्ट्री एक्वायर कर ली गई और आज तक एक पैसा नहीं दिया गया। अभी रणधीर सिंह जी ने गुडगांव का जिक्र किया था। 1939 में वहां करीब 3 हजार बीघे जमीन इकट्ठा की

गई, एक रुपया बी बीघे के हिसाब से रेंट देना उन्होंने स्वीकार किया। वह भी आज तक गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं दिया। वह बेचारे सौ के करीब आदमी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के घर पर भी बैठे रहे 24-25 घंटे, चार-पांच मिलकर फिर दो-बारा बैठे, लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। तो मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस मकसद के लिए जमीन एक्वायर की जाय अगर वह मकसद चार साल के अन्दर पूरा न किया जाय, सरकार वह चीज खड़ी न करे तो वह जमीन रिलीज कर दी जाय और मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को इसको मानने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी क्योंकि 1939 में जो जमीन एक्वायर की गई आज भी उसी रेट पर उसे एक्सेटेंड करके बैसे ही रखा जाता है तो किसी व्यक्ति को कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए इसाफ़ यह डिमांड करता है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें और कम से कम 1939 में जो भूमि या मकान रिक्वीजीशन किए गए हैं वह इस ऐक्ट के पास होने से पहले आटोमेटिकली रिलीज कर दिए जायं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली जैसे शहर में जितने अमीर आदमी हैं उनकी कोई प्रापर्टी रिक्वीजीशन नहीं की जाती। अभी दो साल पहले की बात है, एक मैजिस्ट्रेट किसी के मकान में रहते थे, किराया जितना कहा, उतना देने के लिए तैयार हो गए लेकिन उसके बाद उसका वह दुरुपयोग करने लगे। मालिक मकान ने कहा कि आप मैजिस्ट्रेट हैं, अपनी पोजीशन का ख्याल करते हुए यहां यह गन्दगी न फैलाइए। उस पर उन मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब ने मिल मिलाकर वह सारी प्रापर्टी रिक्वीजीशन करवा ली। इस प्रकार से इसका उपयोग होता है। तो मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप पब्लिक यूटिलिटी की बात कहें तो कोई जूडिशियल बोर्ड हो जो उसको देखे कि पब्लिक यूटिलिटी है या नहीं। स्वाम-स्वाह किसी आफिसर या ब्यूरोक्रसी के सहारे

[श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी]

किसी भी चीज को पब्लिक यूटिलिटी करार देकर फिर उसको रिक्वीजीशन कर लेना यह कोई उचित बात नहीं है और उनके लिए शोभा नहीं बेता। गरीब समाज से उनका सम्बन्ध है, उन्हें अहसास होगा कि इससे नुकसान गरीब और मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को होता है। मैंने उदाहरण दिया कि दिल्ली के अन्दर एक हरिजन की फैक्ट्री थी वह एक्वायर करके एक नया पैसा भी उसका आज तक कम्पन्सेशन के रूप में नहीं दिया है।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक कम्पन्सेशन का मामला है, 1939 में जो प्रापर्टी उन्होंने एक्वायर की और आज जाकर उसका कम्पन्सेशन देना चाहते हैं लेकिन रेट जो है वह 1939 का लगाए हुए हैं तो यह कहां का इन्साफ है, यह मंत्री महोदय बताएं। जिस वक्त यह कम्पन्सेशन तय करें उस वक्त मार्केट का जो रेट है उसके अनुसार जो जस्ट कम्पन्सेशन है वह देना चाहिए और जस्ट कम्पन्सेशन न दें तो उन्हें रिक्वीजीशन नहीं करना चाहिए। उन्हें उसे रिलीज़ कर देना चाहिए।

यही कहकर मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस पर विचार करें।

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : This measure was adopted during a period of emergency. Now that emergency is no longer there there is absolutely no justification for government to keep this kind of legislation in the statute book. During the emergency hundreds of acres of land belonging to the poor farmers were acquired by the government and placed under the control of defence and other departments. I have personal experience of one instance. In my own constituency, in a place called Madukkarai, hundreds of acres of land have been acquired by the defence department and built some big barracks. The peasants very well know that these buildings will not be demolished and that they will not get back those lands. The poor peasants feel the loss of their land but they cannot help it. But the government can mitigate their

suffering by at least paying proper compensation. After all, they are not big landlords but small peasants. If they cannot get back their land, they should at least get some proper compensation.

There is another misery. Even the meagre rent which is due to them is not paid regularly. Rents get accumulated for five to ten years. Certain parties have to file suits in High Courts to get the meagre rent which is due to them. So, you can imagine the suffering of the people who have been dispossessed of their lands. Further, no consideration is given for the fruit-bearing trees in those lands. This is happening not only in Madukkarai but also in Red Field, another military area in Coimbatore city. Even though the land has been requisitioned, rent is not being paid properly. The landlords are asking the military to take over the land and pay them compensation but it is not being done.

In this background, what is the use of keeping this law on the statute book for another ten years, especially when you are not regular even in paying rent? Now the affected people are forced to resort to courts to get their legitimate dues. Therefore, it is better not to continue this Act. Instead of continuing the life of this Act, they should reduce the life of this Act from five years to two years. Otherwise, it will be a bad day for the poor farmers whose lands have been acquired by government. So, I oppose this measure.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बात जरूरी नहीं कि डिफेंस ही के लिए निजी सम्पत्ति को सरकार रिक्वीजीशन करेगी, बल्कि विकास के कामों के लिये भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि कभी-कभी निजी सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण किया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे निजी तजुर्बा है। नहर बनवाने के लिये अपने इलाके में लोग जमीन नहीं दे रहे थे। यह बात भी साफ थी कि जो जमीन के मालिक थे उनकी जमीन कम थी और वह दिक्कत में पड़ जाते थे, लेकिन उस जमीन के लेने से जो नहर बनी और उस

से जो फायदा हुआ, वह उस इलाके को एक बहुत बड़ा फायदा था। इसलिये जैसा कि इन लोगों ने मुद्दा उठाया—डिफेंस के लिये मैं समझ समता हूँ, दूसरे कामों के लिये समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन कभी कभी छोटी छोटी प्रापर्टी भी लेनी पड़ जायेगी। सड़क बनाना होता है, हाइवे बनाने के लिये, नहर बनाने के लिये और दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये जमीन की जरूरत पड़ती है, इस लिये इस दृष्टि से समाज का फर्ज हो जाता है, सरकार का फर्ज हो जाता है—उस सरकार का जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करती है—फर्ज हो जाता है कि उस जमीन को हासिल करे। दर्शन की दृष्टि से मैं इस विधेयक से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो फैसले इधर हुए हैं, वे तो बड़ी बातें थीं, बड़े बड़े बँकों की बातें थीं, बड़ी रकम की बातें थीं लेकिन आप का यह विधेयक जब एक्ट बन जाता है और इस को कोई चेलेन्ज करता है, किसी की प्रापर्टी को आप सोशल वर्क के लिये लेते हैं तो जो धारा आज चली है, लहर चली है सुप्रीम कोर्ट की, उस दृष्टि से भी आपको सोचना चाहिए कि कहीं यह एक्ट रद्द न हो जाय। इसका एक ही तरीका है कि जब तक “राइट आफ प्रापर्टी” पर आप हमला नहीं करते हैं, इस विधेयक का मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा, भले ही सरकार दुन्दुभी के रूप में क्यों न कहें कि हम सामाजिक काम के लिए यह जमीन लेना चाहते हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूँगा कि इस विधेयक के मकसद को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार से सिफारिश करें कि भारत के संविधान में राइट आफ प्रापर्टी को अमेण्ड किया जाय, इस का संशोधन हो, तब ही इस तरह के विधेयक अपने मकसद पर पहुँच सकते हैं। जब तक इस तरह की बात नहीं होती है, इस विधेयक का मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा।

इस विधेयक में मियाद की बात समझ में

नहीं आ रही है। ला-कमीशन ने रिकमेण्ड किया था कि रिव्यूजेशन के लिए 5 साल की मियाद होनी चाहिए। यदि सरकार लेना चाहती है तो 5 साल तक ले सकती है, लेकिन पांच साल के बाद तक रिव्यूजेशन नहीं करते हैं, तो उस सम्बन्ध में विधेयक में भी कहा गया है और मंत्री महोदय ने भी अपने भाषण में कहा है कि 10 साल तक हो सकता है। 10 साल किस आधार पर आपने तय किया है। यदि संविधान में परिवर्तन लाकर “राइट आफ प्रापर्टी” का कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, तो आपके पास कौन से तरीके हैं कि आप उसको 10 साल तक रोके रखें। आप किस आधार पर उसको 10 साल तक जरूरी समझते हैं—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। इसमें जो छोटी प्रापर्टी वाले लोग हैं, जैसा अभी कालिता जी ने कहा, वे तबाह हो जायेंगे, इसलिए यह लम्बी मियाद ठीक नहीं है। पांच साल की मियाद भी बड़ी है, इससे भी कम मियाद होनी चाहिए। पांच साल के अन्दर-अन्दर फैसला हो जाना चाहिए कि आप उस प्रापर्टी को लेंगे या नहीं लेंगे, अगर नहीं लेंगे तो वह उसे वापस हो जानी चाहिए, पांच साल से ज्यादा के लिए रिव्यूजेशन नहीं होनी चाहिए।

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी प्रापर्टी आप लेते हैं उसमें आपको सोशियो-इकानामिक-कण्डिशन भी देखनी होगी। खास-खास केस की हालत को देख कर कम्पन्सेशन देना होगा। थोड़ी देर के लिए आप बिरला भवन को लेते हैं, जिसे ऐतिहासिक स्मारक के रूप में बनाया जा सकता है, जिसके लिए भूख हड़ताल भी की गई थी। हमारे लोग चाहते हैं कि बिरला भवन को समाज ले ले यादगार के रूप में। यदि आप उसको रिव्यूजेशन करते हैं तो फिर कम्पन्सेशन की बात आएगी जो कि एक बहुत बड़ी बेइंसाफी होगी। इसी तरह से दिल्ली में बहुत से मकान वाले हैं जो बड़े दोलतमंद हैं, उनकी जमीन

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

यदि आप सामाजिक पर्वज के लिए लेने हैं और बड़ी रकम देने की बात आती है तो यह एक बहुत बड़ी ज्यादाती होगी। इसलिए जब तक आप राइट आफ प्रापर्टी की बात नहीं उठाते हैं तब तक यह मामला हल नहीं होगा। कम से कम हर केस में उसकी स्थिति का अध्ययन करके कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाना चाहिए, जो गरीब हैं उनको मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन जिनकी हालत अच्छी है, दौलतमन्द हैं उनको मुआवजा न दें।

इस संशोधन के साथ मोटे तौर पर मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में जिन संशोधनों की जरूरत है, उन्हें मैं बाद में पेश करूँगा।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक इम ऐक्ट का सवाल है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से, जब वे जवाब दें, यह जानना चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली में डी. डी. ए. ने इस कानून के द्वारा जो जमीन अपने कब्जे में ली वह जमीन एक रुपए गज में खरीदी लेकिन उसी जमीन को सौ रुपए गज में ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचा गया। अगर कोई दूसरा आदमी ब्लैक मार्केट करता है तो उस पर कानून लागू होता है लेकिन सरकार की ऐजन्सीज जैसे कि डी. डी. ए. है, वह जब इस तरह से ब्लैक मार्केट करती है तो उनको कोई नहीं पूछता। डी. डी. ए. के लिए अगर सब कड़ा जाये तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में वह जमीन बेचने का सबसे बड़ा ब्लैक मार्केट का अड्डा है। डी. डी. ए. सबसे ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करती है और फिर उस जमीन को मामा, भानजे और भतीजों में बांटती है। उसके बाद उस जमीन को नीलामी के रूप में दो सौ रुपए गज में बेचती है। ऐसी हालत में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर पिछले दस सालों में जो जमीन एक्वायर की गई उसमें से कितनी जमीन काम में लगी और कितनी जमीन अभी बाकी है और जिन

किसानों से उस जमीन को ले लिया है उन लोगों को बसाने का क्या इंतजाम किया गया है। मैं खास तौर से दिल्ली के आंकड़े जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी जमीन एक्वायर की, पिछले दस सालों में, कितनी जमीन काम में लगी और कितनी जमीन अभी बाकी पड़ी है?

जहाँ तक जमीन एक्वायर करने का सवाल है, मैं इस हक में हूँ कि कानून के द्वारा जमीन एक्वायर करने का अस्तित्व सरकार के पास होना चाहिए। सड़क, कुएँ, नहर, स्कूल, कालेज और अस्पताल बगैरह बनाने के लिए जमीन एक्वायर करने का अस्तित्व सरकार के पास होना चाहिए ताकि जमीन के मालिक उस काम में झड़न न डाल सकें और डेवलपमेंट का काम न रुके। लेकिन साथ ही साथ इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सरकार की ऐजन्सीज मुनाफाखोरी के लिए जमीन एक्वायर करें। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जमीन एक्वायर कर ली जाती है, कानून बन जाता है जैसे कि भाखड़ा डैम में सारी जमीन एक्वायर कर ली गई है और वहाँ के लोग उजड़ गए। उन लोगों को थोड़े से पैसे फी बीघे के हिसाब से तो दिए गए लेकिन आज हजारों की तादाद में, लगभग 40 हजार लोग दर-दर भटक रहे हैं, उनको बसाने के लिए सरकार कोई भी इंतजाम नहीं करती है। कानून के अन्तर्गत सरकार जमीन ले लेती है, गोविन्द सागर डैम बनना था, सरकार ने डेवलपमेंट के काम के लिए जमीन ले ली लेकिन यह बात भी सरकार को अपने ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि जो लोग उजड़ जायें उनको बसाने का भी इंतजाम किया जाये। बिलासपुर में आपने भी देखा होगा कि वहाँ के लोग उजड़ गए, उनकी बुरी हालत हो गई, सरकार ने उन लोगों की छाती पर गोविन्द सागर बना दिया, राजस्थान और हरयाणा के लोग उसकी वजह से मोज उड़ा रहे हैं लेकिन बेचारे उन लोगों को बसाने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जब

जमीन एक्वायर की जाये तो उसके साथ-साथ यह बात भी होनी चाहिए कि जिन लोगों की जमीन एक्वायर की जाये उनको बसाने का भी मुनासिब तौर पर इंतजाम होना चाहिए ।

मेरी दूसरी अर्ज यह है कि जो जमीन सरकार की बेकार पड़ी हुई है उसको भी इस्तेमाल में लाना चाहिए । और ऐसी जमीनें बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं उनको इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाया जाता जब कि किसानों को जमीन सरकार एक्वायर कर लेती है । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाये कि किसान की जिस जमीन पर अनाज पैदा होता है, उसको कम से कम लेना चाहिए ।

आखिर में मुझे यह कहना है कि इसकी मियाद पांच साल काफी होनी चाहिए वरना इसके नाजायज फायदे उठाये जायेंगे । दस साल तक जमीन बेकार पड़ी रहती है और जनता का नुकसान होता है । इन शब्दों के साथ मेरी अर्ज यह है कि यह कानून ठीक है, इसको होना चाहिए लेकिन इसमें कुछ इस प्रकार की त्रुटियों में मंजूर कर ली जायें ।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के पीछे जो भावना है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ । यह आवश्यक है कि जनहित और राष्ट्रहित में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सरकार जमीन एक्वायर कर सके व हे वह डिफेंस पर्पज के लिए हो या रेल, रोड और नहर के लिए हो । लेकिन जैसा कि श्री माननीय सदस्य भा साहब ने भय व्यक्त किया है कि जबतक आप प्रापर्टी राइट में संशोधन नहीं करते तबतक में नहीं समझता कि आप कोई अच्छा कदम उठा सकते हैं जिससे लोगों को लाभ पहुँच सके ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो जमीन एक्वायर की जाती है उसका जो ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ढंग है उसमें आम तौर पर यही देखा जाता है कि

बड़े पैमाने पर जमीन एक्वायर करने में गरीब तबके और छोटे किसानों को ही पामाल किया जाता है । जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो पैसे वाले हैं वे तरह तरह से अपना बचाव कर लेते हैं ; गरीब और छोटे किसानों की जो जमीन ली जाती है उसका कम्पेन्सेशन भी उन लोगों को समय पर नहीं मिलता है, बरसों तक वे दफ्तरों की खाक छानते रहते हैं और आखिर में तंग आकर वे बेचारे उसको छोड़ देते हैं । एक दो नहीं बल्कि सैकड़ों इस प्रकार की मिसालें हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं । आप एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट, बोकारी स्टील प्लान्ट बिहार में खड़ा कर रहे हैं, हटिया में किया है, वहाँ पर गरीबों को और भ्रादि-वासियों को उजाड़ दिया गया है, इस काम के लिए आपने उनकी जमीनें तो ले ली हैं लेकिन जो लोग बेघर-बार हो गए हैं क्या उनको बसाने की भी कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ? जब आप उनको उजाड़ना चाहते हैं तो फिर बिना उनको रिसेटिल किए हुए आप उनकी जमीन लेने की कोशिश न करें । इस बात की व्यवस्था इस बिल में होनी चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है । बार बार इस सम्बन्ध में जनता आवाज उठाती है लेकिन वह चीख पुकार कर ही रह जाती है, उसकी बात पर कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । यहाँ पर समाजवाद और जनतन्त्र की बात की जाती है लेकिन जनतन्त्र और समाजवाद की हत्या बड़े बड़े अफसरों के द्वारा होती है । आप जो पावर्स उन अफसरों को देते हैं वे उनका मिस्यूज करते हैं । वे उन पावर्स का गलत इस्तेमाल करके गरीबों को ही पामाल करते हैं । वे पक्षपात से काम करते हैं । आज भारतवर्ष में जो एक हवा बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है उसमें अगर इस तरह के कानून बनते हैं तो फिर मैं नहीं समझता जिन अफसरों के चलते आज-जनतन्त्र खतरे में है, समाजवाद का दुश्मन है क्योंकि वे आफिसर न तो समाजवादी हैं न डिमोक्रेट हैं, वे मनमाने ढंग से चलेंगे, उनकी रोकथाम के लिए आप क्या कर पायेंगे ? इस

[श्री लखनलाल कपूर]

लिए इन बातों पर जोरदार विरोध करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का बिल आपको नहीं लाना चाहिए और अगर लाना चाहते हैं तो उसमें सुधार करके लाना चाहिए। जो ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसकी जो रिवेन्डेशन है कम से कम अगर उनको ही आप मानकर चले तो थोड़ी सी राहत मिल सकती है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के बिल से हिन्दुस्तान में न तो अच्छा वातावरण बना है और न बनेगा ही। आप जरा हिम्मत करके समाजवादी ढंग पर इस बिल को बनाइये जोकि जनहित के लिए अच्छा साबित हो।

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : This reminds me of the first Bill that we discussed in the 1967 session of this House. It was just a Bill. We do not have any support for this Bill except from the Minister concerned. But if you look to the statute book, it is already there on the statute book squarely. This is a Bill with a very sinister motive. It is a four-clause Bill. One clause is the name of the Bill and the rest of the three clauses have a very sinister motive. Clause 1 refers to deletion of a particular sub-clause of section 1 meaning thereby that this becomes a permanent statute on the statute book instead of a statute which ought to be expired by the end of the March 1970. Has the Minister given any reasons why he wants to do it?

16 hrs.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Yes, Yes.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : And if he has given any reasons, are they convincing?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : It is for you to be convinced.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : That is exactly what I am trying to do. If the Minister feels that he has convinced the House, he does not know the mind of the House because the speeches that followed him have been against the Bill. One point is that he wants this Bill permanently on the statute book. How does the statute arise?

It was pointed out by Mr. Mahida that the Government of India passed a two-section Defence of India Act under which 500 and odd rules were passed, lot of persons were put in jail and properties requisitioned. Under these circumstances, to take defence under something that was done in a war long time back, is not correct. I do not know what the Minister wants to do. In the year 1962 an Act was passed, it was a temporary measure, for a temporary purpose than in 1962 because an emergency was declared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have been given two minutes.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue; but you have been given only two minutes. You can continue tomorrow.

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16.02 hrs.

*Discussion re Rule of Governors,
in the Recent Ministry—Making
in U. P. and Bihar*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up Discussion on the role of Governors, in the recent Ministry-making in U.P. and Bihar. Altogether an hour and a half have been allotted for this discussion.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I require 25 minutes at least. I am the mover; I have to present my case.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : You have to have full discussion. Do you want a half or quarter discussion, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted is one hour and a half.

Shri Kothari may finish in ten minutes.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I will take at least 25 minutes.

Sir, it is a sad commentary on the functioning of governors and democracy in this country that time and again we in this House have to concern ourselves to discuss

their role, particularly with regard to ministry-making. The institution of Governors as envisaged in the Constitution is, or should be, a highly-respectable and an honoured one, but the Governors of various States by their own deeds and misdeeds and their conduct, have brought the institution of Governors into, contempt, in this country. The people in this country are gradually losing their faith in Governors. What we have been seeing is this : The Governors gradually are being reduced to the role of instruments of the ruling party at the Centre. Some of them have sunk so low that they have almost become puppets of the Home Ministry or the Home Minister. The role of governors in U.P. and Bihar is not an isolated incident. It is only a link in the long chain of events that have occurred in the States where Governors have acted, not according to constitutional provisions, as they should have, but according to the behests and dictates of the ruling party, their leaders here. We have seen this in Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Madhy Pradesh and West Bengal. I would like to emphasise that the common feature of their manoeuvring has been to frustrate the attempts of the coalition parties which are opposed to the ruling party at the Centre to form Governments ; but to facilitate the attempts of the ruling Congress to form Governments in coalition with other parties. Both in U.P. and Bihar and in the other places the practice adopted is this. When the opposition parties who constitute a viable majority, approach the Governor to form a Government, then, the Governor dilly-dallies ; he does not take action. He gives time to the ruling party to muster support by means, some of which are, shady. Defections are encouraged by all kinds of instruments, money probably being one of them. I do not know who does this exercise, where the money comes from, how it is offered and what is done. It is all hush-hush, under the table. But the fact is that defections are encouraged and the majority of the party which had approached the Governor to form the Ministry is gradually whittled down. After that has been done successfully, the ruling Congress nominates somebody, who may either have defected and comes forward or is put up as a candidate, and he forms the Ministry. This is the *modus operandi* of all this manoeuvring.

Coming to the specific instances of U.P.

and Bihar, we have seen in the papers that it was probably on the 10th February that C. B. Gupta approached the Governor and said that he would resign in favour of Shri Charan Singh with whom an alliance had been effected for the formation of a coalition Ministry. The Governor of U. P., Dr. Gopala Raddi, who is an honourable man did not take any action. He dilly-dallied. Meanwhile, we are told he received an urgent summons from the Prime Minister to discuss the political situation in the State. What was the necessity for this urgent summons ? What business had he to come here and have confabulations with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister ? What was the nature of these confabulations ? A mystery surrounds these meetings. We are not informed as to what transpired what advice was tendered.....

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
Another extension offered.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : In consequence of that, the Governor went back to U.P., probably having all the mist cleared away from his mind, his eyes clear and glistening. Then he found that the Congress (R) had in what I would call a deed of surrender told Shri Charan Singh that he could go ahead and form a solo BKD Ministry and the Congress (R) would support it.

With regard to Shri Charan Singh's role in this nefarious affair, I shall deal with it latter. But the Governor then suddenly found that Shri Charan Singh, who previously did not enjoy a majority, according to him, had the majority, and he was called and sworn in as Chief Minister. Even the swearing in took place in circumstances which were surreptitious. The other opposition parties were not even invited. They received the invitation late, after the ceremony was over. What was so mysterious about the swearing in ceremony ? Why should others not have been invited when it was taking place ? Why his indecent haste ? Why this hush-hush ? But that was probably also a part of his game.

With regard to Shri Charan Singh, what shall I say ? Words fail me. His name has probably become a word in the dictionary, to describe a defector who has defected many times. He is, shall we call

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

him the king of defectors or Chair Singh. All these epithets are apt.

The fact is that when he was almost on the point of an alliance with the ruling Congress, he deserted them and came over to Shri C. B. Gupta, and promised him support. Then Shri Gupta, in conjunction with other parties for the purpose of forming a coalition government, resigned in favour of Shri Charan Singh. Having achieved this, Shri Charan Singh virtually stabbed Shri Gupta in the back and decided to join the ruling Congress. It was crossing and double-crossing, and probably he will go down in history with an honoured place there, as the king of defectors, but Mr. Charan Singh and his class or tribe have brought a stigma on democracy. They have weakened the fibre of democracy, and it is up to the leaders of all the parties here to see that this game of defection is stopped if democracy is to survive in this country. The strictest possible penalties, political penalties, should be levied on those who indulge in this nefarious game of defection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly conclude in two or three minutes.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I will try to expedite.

I now come to Bihar which is another sordid affair as far as the role of the Governor is concerned. I am reminded of a recent cartoon in a leading paper in which Shri Kanungo, the Governor, says on the phone, "Hello, Indiraji, what have I decided today?" What better commentary can there be on the role of the Governors?

The Governors take instructions from the Prime Minister or the Home Minister. The Prime Minister or the Home Minister thinks for them and like, an automatic electronic robots the Governors just carry out the instructions which have been filled in their head by the Central Ministers here. During the British regime we used to hear that decisions were taken at White Hall and implemented in Delhi. We now find that decisions are taken at Delhi and implemented in Lucknow, Patna and other State Capitals.

I now come to Bihar in particular. Mr.

Harihar Singh, before the Congress split into two, had a clear majority for a considerable time. He immediately approached the Governor to be permitted to form a Ministry, but the Governor could not see any logic, or he was not convinced that he had a majority, and he did not permit him to form a Ministry. But when Mr. Daroga Rai went and claimed before the Governor that he had a majority, even though the fact probably is that in a House of 319 he has only 140—that would be apparent when the Assembly meets, it would be tested on the floor of the House—the Governor in his wisdom decided to call Shri Daroga Rai and ask him to form a Ministry. At that time Mr. Upendranath Verma on behalf of the S. V. D. also claimed a majority. But the Governor ignored him. There again in indecent haste he called upon Shri Daroga Rai to form the Ministry.

I have here two reports. These reports were placed on the Table of the House not at 11 O' Clock in the morning because then I would have studied them probably, but at 3.45. 15 minutes before I was to speak. Anyway, that does not matter. On the 11th February the hon. Governor, Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, writes to the President :

"In my opinion no Government with any reasonable prospect of stability can be formed now. Therefore, the President's Proclamation should be extended for another term of six months."

That was on the 11th February. I am coming to a very important point. I am the Mover of the motion and I shall take another five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no; you have already exceeded your time.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Just a few days later, on 14th February, the Governor suddenly found : "this is a good enough combination on which the Ministry can be formed". Are not we to suspect the malafides of the Governor? Or, what had he in his mind?

In our Constitution, there is a lacuna. Governors are not answerable to anybody in the State or in the Centre. The Presi-

dent can be impeached, but not the Governor. Therefore, the Home Ministry has to accept responsibility for this. It has acted arbitrarily and it can get away with anything. The Governor has become the puppet and the Home Ministry used that puppet as an instrument to carry out its purpose and in the interest of its own party.

Governors' Conference was held in Delhi sometime back. Mr. Chavan also attended it. It was stated there that some code of conduct and guidelines should be laid down for the conduct of Governors. Mr. Chavan is reported to have said that no guidelines could be laid down as the situation differs from State to State. That is a situation that ideally suits the ruling party. The Centre it appears wants to keep the powers to itself so that it can manoeuvre. It does not want to lay down guidelines and to that extent I would say that it is also acting in a manner which can only be described as I am sorry to use the word—*malafide*... (*Interruptions.*) It means that healthy democratic conventions and constitutional processes have been subverted and people are becoming cynical and disillusioned which would lead to a weakening of the democratic fabric in this country.

Finally, the present Governors of U. P. and Bihar have acted in a manner which is against constitutional propriety and I demand that they be dismissed immediately.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): The manner in which the Governors of U. P. and Bihar have acted recently has shocked the whole of the country. By thus acting, they have disregarded the principle of democratic functioning and have brought into contempt our democratic constitution. Recently we have had increasing indication of those who are in power holding the Constitution in contempt and throwing it overboard, as also the normal conventions and rules that go to the working of the Constitution. For example, recently when the Act on nationalisation of banks was struck down by the Supreme Court Judges, the remarks of the Prime Minister and her able lieutenant, Mr. Khadilkar are something over which we should ponder. Democracy means respect of law and respect of the Constitution and

the supremacy of the law. Law and Constitution are being twisted to suit the convenience of those in power and to implement the will of the individual. These are signs of dictatorship, may be of any kind, of the communist kind or of the other kind. These are things which we should take note of, the Governors, I am afraid, did not act according to their conscience. By conscience, I do not mean the new "conscience", but the old conscience as we understand it. They did not act according to their conscience; or according to the Constitution. They were directed to act in a certain manner and they acted as agents of those who are in power here. They were helpless, I am sorry to say that they acted just like Government servants. Because they had to depend for their bread and butter, on them therefore, they had to do what they were directed to do.

Take Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The whole thing is the result of unprincipled, sordid, political manoeuvrings by the hon. Prime Minister's group in flagrant violation and contradiction of the norms that should guide the working of our democracy. I say this with a great deal of responsibility. When did the trouble in Uttar Pradesh start first? The trouble started, as you all know, with the election of the President, Mr. Giri. During that time Guptaji had the temerity not to act "according to the P.M.'s conscience" and vote against Dr. Sanjiva Reddy. From that time on persecution was launched against him. But side by side, the Prime Minister also made overtures to win him over. She gave indirect assurances and said, "If you come with me, your are safe and your Ministry will continue." Guptaji as the chip of the old bloc, said, "I have given my word; I have pledged that I will stand by the organisation; and I shall stand by the organisation." Then we saw in the papers loud protestations that his Ministry will be overthrown. The Prime Minister hurried not once, twice, but thrice; she toured round the entire, big State of U.P.; she had a hectic tour programme going from district to district meeting the MLAs, speaking to the people on the streets and giving promises, all kinds of inducements, about which my hon. friend has already mentioned, and which I do not wish to repeat. She gave not only inducements but threats. I

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

have myself spoken to an MLA who was a supporter of Guptaji. He said, "what can I do? I am being persecuted by the income-tax people." So, various methods were adopted and they put forth their utmost efforts to wean away the people from Gupta's side. He also heard the hon. Prime Minister to say that "I can throw away Gupta's Ministry in a trice." Similar activities were carried on in Gujarat. After this came the situation that we saw recently in Uttar Pradesh.

In U.P. Gupta was being supported by the Swatantra, Jan Sangh, SSP, Hindu Mahasabha, KMP, and a number of independents. Gupta wanted a stable Ministry. He also wanted to avoid another mid-term election. Therefore he said, "Let us offer the Chief Ministership to Charan Singh." Our leader, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh himself went to Lucknow and they had talks with Charan Singh. It was arranged that we would elect Charan Singh as the leader, and all the other parties would like-wise elect Charan Singh as their leader, with the condition that the progressive measures that Gupta had adopted, measures which are aimed at bringing about great social justice, measures which would give rights to the most depressed of the people in this country, for whom our madam Prime Minister and her group shed tears will continue to be taken. Charan Singh agreed. The agreement was that Guptaji resign, nominating Charan Singh as his successor, and Charan Singh, in response, would issue a suitable statement. That letter and the statement were sent to the other group. A draft of the letter was sent to Charan Singh and approved, and his draft statement was seen and approved by us. Another part of this agreement was the clarification made by Kumbha Ram Arya regarding the programme. Then, in consonance with this agreement, on the 10th February, a letter was sent to the Governor and Charan Singh on his part issued a suitable statement in the press.

While all this was going on, the hon. D. P. Mishra, the ex-Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, a very important political operator belonging to the hon. Prime Minister's party, was staying in Lucknow. He was camping in Charan Singh's room or verandah, I do not exactly know. Charan Singh told him, "You have missed the bus; I cannot

do anything more." Mr. Jagjiwan Ram also went there. Charan Singh said, "I am sorry I cannot meet you now. I have already finalised the matter." Therefore, that was the end.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM *rose—*

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI :
He did not meet you. Did he meet you?
I am only saying that he did not meet you.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN
RAM) : He wrote a letter that he was going
to move a no-confidence motion against the
Gupta Ministry.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI :
Whatever he may have written is not a
fact that, he told you "I will not meet
you." I am only saying that he refused to
meet you. His comment on Mr. Jagjiwan
Ram's statement was "The cat is now out
of the bag", i.e., they want a mid-term
poll. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram's party was very
angry with him. Next morning, Mr. Kamla-
pati said, "I am going to claim Chief
Ministership because I am the leader of the
largest party." Mr. Charan Singh again
issued a statement on 11th February that he
will not flinch to take up the responsibility
of Chief Ministership if he was called upon
to do so. Mr. Bahuguna, another eminent
man in the Prime Minister's party, described
the BKD alliance with Mr. Gupta's group
as "an unholy alliance." The CPI, the
comrades of the Prime Minister's party, said,
this alliance between Mr. Charan Singh and
the Syndicate was for loves and fishes of
office. But we had not counted the clever
political operator, Mr. D. P. Misra. He
now began frantic negotiations with Mr.
Charan Singh. Next day, i.e. 12th February,
ominous signs appeared. Mr. Kamlapati
still disclaimed that Mr. Charan Singh had a
majority. But we found a very interesting
report in the *National Herald*, the Prime
Minister's own special paper. Please remem-
ber Mr. Charan Singh had not yet been
called by the Governor. The comment
of *National Herald* was :

"It is too early to call Mr. Charan
Singh. Mr. Kamlapati's group should
have been in readiness to make necessary
adjustments and sacrifice, specially with

the knowledge of Mr. Charan Singh's charming chameleon-like changeability."

It is not our paper, but the Prime Minister's paper.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your paper ?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : We have no paper; we are the have-nots.

At this time, the Governor left for Delhi ; whether he left on his own initiative or whether he was summoned by the masters from here is shrouded in mystery. From here another clever gentleman, Mr. Bhagat, went to win over Charan Singh while here in Delhi Mr. Kumbha Ram Arya, escorted by Bahuguna, called on the Prime Minister. Both at Lucknow and here, reverse gear action started with great vigour. We also saw reports in the papers that the Congress high sources had indicated that the party was now willing to offer Chief Ministership to Mr. Charan Singh. As everybody knows, Mr. Charan Singh is mad after Chief Ministership. When we had offered Chief Ministership to him and Mr. Jagjiwan Ram's Congress was dragging its feet ; they were not willing to offer it to him, because they had to reward Mr. Kamalapati also. But now they thought, let us throw overboard Mr. Kamalapati. We understand that Mr. D. P. Misra, Mr. K. D. Malviya and a few others were camping in Lucknow who carried on frantic negotiations with Mr. Charan Singh. There were mid-night exchanges of messages and letters between Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. Misra. The Prime Minister had to bend backwards. She had to bend on her knees to placate Mr. Charan Singh. She said, "You form your ministry. We do not ask for any price. You be a minority party. We will give you support from outside." All this was managed by the clever political operator, Mr. D. P. Misra.

In the meanwhile, the Governor had returned to Lucknow. He said, "I am in no hurry." Not only that ; he gave the impression that he was not only in a hurry but would assess properly the situation. We thought, perhaps it would be all right. But Mr. Charan Singh's attitude started changing. When his attitude started changing, Mr. Gupta wrote to the Governor on the

14th February, "We have withdrawn our support to Mr. Charan Singh. We will now support Mr. Girdhari Lal, who is an eminent Harijan leader of this State (*Interruptions*). I hope you will not say that he is not your leader.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request her to conclude her speech.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : These negotiations went on. The two leaders had meeting with the Governor on the 15th. On the 17th the Governor had given them time to come again. He said, "I would like to assess the majority." He also said : I do not want to count hands, I do not want the parading of members but I want the break-up of the members party-wise. He called Mr. Charan Singh in the morning of the 17th. Then Shri Girdharilal was called to see the Governor with the leaders of all those parties plus some members of the BKD who had defected and some members of Shri Kamalapati Tripathi who also had come over to us ; only a few had gone only two or three. The full members would have gone if the Governor wanted them to do so. But when Shri Girdharilal went, he was very unhappy. Along with the leaders of the supporting parties and other Independents, the Governor's remark was 'why have you all come "I am unhappy." Why was he unhappy ? Because the strength of Shri Girdharilal was embarrassing to him.

We thought that after the meeting these leaders of the parties, the Governor will exercise some judicious thinking and come to certain correct conclusions. But we learnt later that even before he said Girdharilal and his supporters, the BKD office knew in the morning itself, that the swearing in ceremony will be at 2.30 P.M. That is why they were organising a procession. We came to know about it only later. Why was there such a hurry for the swearing the ceremony ? Because, Shri Charan Singh is a great believer in astrology. He was told by some astrologer that according to his stars he has to be sworn in by the 17th. That is why he was in a hurry. Nowadays, astrology has become the guiding factor of those who are sitting there in the opposite

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

benches. They need the services of Sadhus, tantrik sadhus etc.

For want of time I cannot go into the details. I will only say that the relative strength of the various political parties was not assessed properly before a decision was taken by the Governor. He acted more as an agent of the Central Government and carried out their orders.

So far as Bihar is concerned, there could be nothing more dirty or sordid than what took place there. Shri Harihar Singh had a majority in the middle of July. He had 183 out of a House of 316. Out of 318 two were dead. During the Presidential election Shri Harihar Singh sided with us and this incurred the PM's wrath. But even after that he had the support of 184 members. So, he requested the Governor to invite him to form a Government. But he was not called. All of a sudden, this report was sent by the Governor. This document is not worth the paper on which it is written. The first report of the 11th says : nobody has a clear majority he cannot be sure of a stable government and, therefore, he cannot make up his mind ; so, President's rule should be continued for another six months. He also says that the names of 17 members are found in both the lists hence their loyalty is dubious. If the names of 17 members were found in both the lists, how did he in his next report come to the conclusion that they belonged to, or took the side of, Shri Daroga Rai, and on that ground accepted the majority claim of Shri Daroga Rai.

May be, because of another interesting thing, this has happened. According to *Navbharat Times*, the term of this Governor is going to be extended by another year. Thus either a Damocles's Sword was hung over the Governor's head or a carrot was being held out before him for taking the action which he did.

Finally, I would say that a person in high office should function with a sense of responsibility. He must maintain the dignity of his high office instead of bringing it into contempt and disgrace. I would say that the post of Governor should be abolished, if this post is going to be misused in this manner. The Chief Justice of the

State can carry on the formal duties of the Governor. He will bring to bear a more judicious mind on his work.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दी में एक कहावत है कि तिल का ताड़ बनाना और आज यही हो रहा है। दो प्रान्तों की बात है, एक यू. पी. और एक बिहार की। मैं यू. पी. के बारे में अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ के सदस्य कहेंगे। लेकिन उस सम्बन्ध में एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि चरणसिंह को फुसलाकर ये लोग ले गए तो चरणसिंह बहुत अच्छे थे और फिर हम अपनी तरफ ले आए तो वह खराब हो गए। यही स्टैंडर्ड इन लोगों का है तो भगवान बचाए।

अब बिहार के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। 1967 के चुनाव के बाद बिहार में कोई स्थिर गवर्नमेंट बन नहीं सकी। किस वजह से नहीं बन सकी ? राजा रामगढ़ की वजह से, और कुछ शोषित दल के भाइयों की वजह से, दो ही दल थे जिनकी वजह से वहाँ कोई स्थिर गवर्नमेंट नहीं बन सकी। यही राजा रामगढ़ इधर से उधर जाकर गवर्नमेंट को हराते रहे हैं। तो उन पर कैसे विश्वास करें यह समझ में नहीं आता। जब कांग्रेस के दोनों दल एक थे और गवर्नमेंट गिर गयी थी, और उसके बाद कोई गवर्नमेंट नहीं बनी थी तो यहीं इसी हाउस में अपोजीशन के सदस्यों ने कहा था कि हरिहर सिंह को लालच दिया गया है कि तुम 175 वोट प्रेसीडेंट के चुनाव में दिलाओ तो तुम्हारी गवर्नमेंट बनने की इजाजत हम देंगे।

16.37 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

इसके मानी यह थे कि उस समय उनके पास इतने वोट नहीं थे। जब प्रेसीडेंट का चुनाव हुआ तो मालूम हुआ कि वे माइनारिटी में हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी में भी उस समय माइनारिटी में थे। जब हम लोग अलग हुए तो उस वक्त हरिहर सिंह जी 86 क्लेम कर रहे थे।

हम लोगों के 82 आदमी अलग थे। 82 आदमियों ने तो लिख कर दे दिया था कि हमारा विश्वास हरिहरसिंह में नहीं है और आज भी वह दस्तखत गवर्नर के पास मौजूद हैं। उनके पास केवल 25 आदमी हैं। 25 से 27 नहीं होंगे और हमारे पास 82 आदमी कांग्रेस पार्टी के हैं। गवर्नर ने किया क्या ? उन्होंने यही कहा कि तुम 160 कम से कम दिखला दो। हरिहर सिंह ने कांग्रेस मेम्बर्स को लेकर 186 की तादाद दी और कहा कांग्रेस (आर) उनके पास केवल 35-40 आदमी हैं जबकि हम लोग 82 आदमी हैं तो बाकी रह कितना जाता है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि पी. एस. पी. और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सपोर्ट पर गवर्नमेंट बन सकती है। तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और पी. एस. पी. यह डिसाइड कर चुकी थी कि हम कांग्रेस के साथ नहीं जाएंगे... (व्यवधान)... यह कांग्रेस इनके लिए अखबारों में निकलता है—सी० ओ० एन० जी (ओ), हम अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहे हैं। वे लोग चाहते थे कि वे कांग्रेस (राइट) के साथ रहेंगे। कांग्रेस (राइट) हमारे लिए लिखा जाता है और वे हैं कांग्रेस (ओ)। उस बीच में एस० एस० पी० वाले कूद पड़े।... (व्यवधान)... बराबर हमारा और लोगों का यह मत रहा है कि जो भी सब से बड़ी पार्टी हो उसको गवर्नर काल करे, उसकी मेजारिटी हो या न हो। कांग्रेस वालों ने, याने हम लोगों ने दिखला दिया था कि 84 सदस्य हमारे पास हैं जो सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है। सब ने दस्तखत करके दे दिया था, लेकिन उस पर भी गवर्नर ने नहीं माना और कहा कि तुम 160 सदस्य दिखलाओ। उस वक्त तक पी० एस० पी० की कांफ्रेंस बड़ौदा में नहीं हुई थी, इंसफार्मली हम लोगों को सपोर्ट के लिए कहा था, फार्मली नहीं कह सकते थे जब तक उनकी कांफ्रेंस पास न कर दे। उसी की राह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी भी देख रही थी। एस० एस० पी० चाहती थी कि कम्युनिस्ट, एस० एस० पी०, पी० एस० पी० और लोकतान्त्रिक दल का ब्लाक बने, लेकिन वह बन नहीं सका। श्री रामानन्द

तिवारी लीडर बने, लेकिन उन्होंने डिनाउन्स कर दिया कि हम लीडर नहीं हैं। ये लोग कहते हैं कि तुम लीडर हो, लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि हम लीडर नहीं हैं—अब ऐसी स्थिति में गवर्नर क्या करे।... (व्यवधान)...

मैं आपके सामने फैक्ट्स रख देना चाहता हूँ, लीगल बात मैं नहीं जानता, लीगल बात तो हमारे अशोक सैन साहब कहेंगे कि गवर्नर को पावर थी या नहीं थी। लेकिन वे बेचारे जो एस० बी० डी० के लीडर चुने गये उनके खिलाफ डिस्प्लिनरी एक्शन चल रहा है—ऐसी हालत में वे लीडर कैसे रहें। एस० एस० पी० के लीडर कैसे रहे जबकि उनके खिलाफ पार्टी डिस्प्लिनरी एक्शन ले रही है, उनको निकाला जा रहा है। वहाँ एस० एस० पी० वालों के दो दल हो गये हैं। एस० एस० पी० वाले चाहते हैं कि मिनिस्ट्री मिले या न मिले, लेकिन हमारा दल ठीक रहे और उसी को सम्मालने में वे लोग मर रहे हैं।

जब बड़ौदा कांफ्रेंस हो गई और पी० एस० पी० वालों ने बड़ौदा से वायर किया कि वे दरोगा राय की गवर्नमेंट को सपोर्ट करते हैं, तो भी गवर्नर ने नहीं माना और कहा कि जब तक लिखकर नहीं देते हैं हम इसको नहीं मानते। हालांकि हम लोगों की मेजोरिटी वहाँ पर तब भी थी, लेकिन गवर्नर ने नहीं माना और यहाँ पर रिपोर्ट भेज दी कि यहाँ पर स्थिर गवर्नमेंट बनने की उम्मीद नहीं है। जब पी० एस० पी० वाले बड़ौदा से आये और उन्होंने फार्मली लिखकर दिया कि वे दरोगा राय को रिपोर्ट करते हैं.....

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया (पाली) : इसी बजह से गवर्नर की टर्म एक्स्टेंड की गई है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : बिहार में ही नहीं हुई है और जगहों में भी हुई है, ओरों को किस बात का इनाम मिल रहा है।

मैं कह रहा था कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के 26

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

आदमी और पी० एस० पी० वालों के 17 आदमियों ने जब गवर्नर को लिखकर दिया कि हम दरोगा राय की लीडरशिप को मानते हैं। इसके पहले उन्होंने एस० एस० पी० वालों से पूछा कि तुम स० दल बनाना चाहते हो या नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा तो घर ही बिगड़ा हुआ है, हम कैसे बनयें। उन्होंने यानि पी. एस. पी. और सी० पी० आई० ने दरोगा राय को सपोर्ट करने के लिये क्यों लिखा? इस लिये लिखा कि लोग चाहते थे कि वहाँ पर पीपुलर गवर्नमेन्ट बने, इस लिये कि नहीं दरोगा राय चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बनें, बल्कि वहाँ पर पीपुलर गवर्नमेन्ट बने, एस० एस० पी० वाले डिसाइड नहीं कर सकते थे। गवर्नर ने फिर सरदार हरिहर सिंह से कहा कि तुम सूत्र दो कि तुम्हारे साथ 186 आदमी हैं। वे जबानी तो कहते थे, लेकिन लिख कर कुछ नहीं दिया। उसके बाद हम लोगों ने क्या किया—84 हमारे अपने आदमी थे, 10 भारखण्ड पार्टी के थे, 6 शोषित दल के थे, 7 हुल झारखण्ड के थे और 15 इण्डो-पेन्डेन्ट थे, इनके अलावा पी० एस० पी० और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वालों ने जब लिख कर दिया और गवर्नर को विश्वास हो गया—यह विश्वास चाहे दो घन्टे में हो या दो दिन में हो या दो महिने में हो, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन जब गवर्नर को विश्वास हो गया कि वहाँ पर गवर्नमेन्ट टिक सकती है, उन्होंने रिक्मेण्ड किया कि वहाँ सरकार बन सकती है।

यू० पी० में गुप्ता जी ने तीन महीने तक असेम्बली नहीं बुलाई, इस लिये नहीं बुलाई थी कि उनकी जल्दी मौत हो जायेगी, लेकिन बिहार में जैसे ही मिनिस्ट्री फॉर्म हुई, दरोगा राय ने तुरन्त 16 मार्च को असेम्बली बुला ली और वहाँ पर अपनी स्ट्रेन्थ को मेज़र किया जा सकता है। अगर आपकी ताकत ज्यादा होगी तो हम हट जायेंगे, लेकिन ज्यादा होने की बात नहीं है, दिन-ब-दिन इनकी शक्ति क्षीण होती

जायेगी और हम लोगों की शक्ति बढ़ती जायेगी।

स्थिति यही है, आप इसको मानें या न मानें।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is indeed a very unpleasant task to have to take part in this debate. Where are our standards? Where are our morals? Where are our rules of game? Where are our guidelines? If cricket were to be played in the manner in which these political games in Bihar and UP are being played, do you think the rest of the world will care to play with our players here and take part in the game of cricket with us? Everybody is clear about one thing. When they want to pay any compliment to an hon. man, they say, 'You play cricket'. Is that the manner in which this Government, this Party and ourselves are behaving in public life? These are the States of Rajan Babu and Purshottam Das Tandanji. Purshottam Das Tandanji was the President of the Congress. I was also a Member of that Working Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru refused to co-operate with him, Tandanji had majority. This very same Misra, this many-sided coloured Misra, advised Tandanji to defy Jawaharlal Nehru but Tandanji said, 'Presidentship is not more important than the prestige of the Congress' and he finally resigned. That was the standard and from that we have come down to the standards of this Ministry of Idiraji. (Interruptions) Although, I pity the present Home Minister, I like him personally and that is why I am so unhappy. As I claim him as one of my fellow kisans, I felt happy when he was brought from Bombay to this place because a kisan was coming here and was going to be in charge of the Defence Ministry because kisans have always taken the pride for defending this country. And this kisan came over here and he has been transferred to this Ministry and from that time onwards his fall has begun. And who has conspired in his fall? It is the Prime Minister and it is this Prime Minister, a master of this show that is going on in this country. And against whom? Who are his enemies? We said that those who owe their allegiance to parties outside, to powers

outside, to politics outside might possibly become the enemies of our country. Then later on we said there are those people who are supporting China which aggressed on us. Therefore, we asked the Home Minister and others also to ban them. They were not prepared to do it. They were not satisfied with it. They have now gone on hobnobbing with these people and they are dependent upon them to-day. They are not the enemies of this country according to my friends. But these of my right are their recent enemies. They are the latest erstwhile colleagues of theirs because I was also one of their erstwhile colleagues. These are their worst possible enemies now. What is it they are trying to do? To destroy the Governments which in those days we were very proud to instal and even recently they were claiming them to be their own.

They are getting Mr. Daroga Rai who is supposed to be a Congressman and what sort of Congress Ministry is it? Is it given any name? That gentleman said in answer to a journalist who put question, 'How many Ministers are you going to have?', 'How can I say? It is a continuing process.' (*Interruptions*) This is the Ministry that has been installed, in Bihar.

Here, in the Uttar Pradesh they had their own gentleman, Mr. C.B. Gupta. I do not agree with his politics. My hon. friend, Smt. Sucheta Kripalani, in spite of the fact that she is in the excellent company of my Dada, found it possible to carry on with the Ministry under standings of that gentleman. But I never developed that much of admiration for him although I have affections for him. He has been known for very bad politics. Now he is reaping the benefit of it all. Will not those gentlemen come to reap the benefits of these immoral politics that they are indulging in? They are taking pride in that; they are not ashamed of that. By the time 1972 comes by what yardsticks are they going to decide who should be in power? Sir, I have been telling them for years, after having had experience of the failure of the British and the American systems of ruling by mere majority that this is a very bad way of doing things and denigrating democracy in this country. (*Inerruptions*) Some of my hon. friends will prostrate for

the sake of a small pittance of a job. There were several of us, including Dadaji, who never bothered for a ministership when ministership counted ten times more than what it is today. And, therefore, Sir, is this the play of politics which they should indulge in? Would it not have been better to do it otherwise? What are those yardsticks by which you decide who should rule? You say, majority. Are you going by that now? No. When Mr. Ajay Mukerjee, the present West Bengal Chief Minister was having his talks with Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha of the B. K. D. my hon. friend Mr. Chavan asked the Governor to dismiss him. He was dismissed. At that time they did not find fault with that. We wanted them to ban all the communist parties and then dismiss that Ministry. They did not do it. But when it suited their purposes, they did it, but in a wrong way. In this manner, in a wrong way, they are going on. Shri C.B. Gupta was supposed to be having majority. Is Mr. Charan Singh having majority today? Nobody knows. Is Daroga Parsad Rai having his majority? Nobody knows. Who is supposed to know? The Governor. Somebody said, he has left his mind here. He came to Delhi. Whatever judgment the Prime Minister makes, that is the judgment of the Governor. It is that Governor who has to decide who is having majority and who is not having majority. Is this right? Is it the right yardstick? Is this the manner in which democracy is to be carried on? My hon. friend sometime ago mentioned of the goings-on in other States, of the *Aya-Ram* and *Gaya-Ram* practice. Who is the *Gaya-Ram*? Who is the *Aya-Ram*? These are the two facts of the Prime Minister. These are the two facts of the Home Minister. These are the two facts of those people who wanted the role of Governors to be carried on in this unethical, unsuitable, un-Indian fashion. There is no such thing as majority therein these places; it is all a make-belief. Then, my hon. friend Shrimati Suchetaji said that some people have defected to them. My hon. friend here, the Home Minister, says that some people have defected to his side. And, in between, who are the go-betweens? Here is another friend of mine, Shri Jagiwan Ram, a friend of 40 years. And, what a fall? There is another, Mr. Mishra and so many others. Is this country to be

[Shri Ranga]

governed and to be administered by such people as these, with this lack of standards, lack of principles, lack of guidelines, lack of rules, etc? It is high time they turn a new phase, they turn a new leaf, in their public conduct in this age of Mahatma Gandhi it is still the age of Mahatma Gandhi, in spite of these people and their conduct. In this age, I should think, they should have decided to turn a new leaf and then invite into di-honourable partnership, but an honourable, democratic, decent, patriotic partnership of all elements, people and groups who would be loyal to democracy and to fundamental rights.

What does that mean? It means, first of all, that these two groups must live down their hatred of each other. We must also be prepared to expect them to come together and by the help of all others we must come together so that in this country we can have a good government, a national government, a healthy, wholesome, morally sustainable democratic government of the common people, not of anybody else.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North-West): It is not difficult to agree with many of the things said in support of the Motion, namely, that the Governor must act according to his own individual judgment and must bear an impartial mind on the problems before him in choosing who should form the Ministry. If there were an iota of truth and evidence in the allegation that he has departed from these standards, it would have been possible for many of us to support the Motion.

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra): I should like to live to see that day.

SHRI A. K. SEN: But unfortunately, apart from saying that the Governor has not done this, no evidence has been forthcoming, and there has been an attempt to forget the realities of the situation. Let us not throw the blame which possibly sticks to almost every political party in the matter on to the Governor. The Governors have a very difficult time in these two states.

Two irreconcilable characters who have fought for years over the leadership of the Government there, Shri C. B. Gupta and

Shri Charan Singh, suddenly found amity between themselves, and declared that they have now come together. Shri C. B. Gupta who was the then Chief Minister, had advised the Governor to accept his resignation and to call upon Shri Charan Singh to form the Ministry.

Dr. Gopala Reddi had behaved with the utmost rectitude throughout. Even when accusations of partiality were made against him, he had said that so long as the Chief Minister had not demonstrated to have lost his majority, he would be guided by his advice. That Chief Minister gave him advice to call on Shri Charan Singh to form the Government.

SHRI SHEO NARAYAN (Basti): Why did he not call on him immediately to form the Government? As an eminent lawyer, I hope the hon. member will clear the position.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Dr. Gopala Reddi, being Governor, is expected to act with deliberation and mature thought. It would be very difficult to imagine Governors acting on the spur of the moment. He has to deliberate on the matter when he is advised he has to find out, according to paramount constitutional requirements, whether the man proposed can command majority in the legislature and there is a chance of his forming a stable government. When it was made amply clear that all the parties went to garland him—each party wanted to have him as the Chief Minister, both wings of the Congress and possibly everybody else—then is it possible for the Governor to refuse to call upon him to form the Government? In this Svayamvara ceremony those who garlanded Charan Singh ought to share the blame, not the Governor. This is a new Svayamvara ceremony where from a lot of garlands one has to choose one garland only. Therefore, Charan Singh had to choose one garland and reject the others.

17 hrs.

SHRI PILLOO MODY: Remarkably poor taste.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I can appreciate and understand the depth of feeling and disappointment of those whose garlands have

been rejected by Charan Singh. But that is no justification to put the blame on the Governor or show their wrath at the Governor. Is it expected that the Governor would be a participant in the maligning of the man who has rejected the garland so affectionately offered to him? He has done his job.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am surprised that the Governor himself did not garland him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I do not know whether Shri Sen is so sure that he has not got the divorce writ yet in his pocket.

SHRI A. K. SEN : If he has, the Governor will again be called upon to exercise his discretion.

The question is whether in the circumstances he has not acted to the best of his judgment. Those who have brought this motion have miserably failed, if I may say so with respect, to put one evidence before the House which would colour our judgment against the Governor.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The two reports are there, please read them.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I have got the reports in front of me and they are clear. When the hon. Member was speaking, I listened to him respectfully.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I am listening to you with equal respect.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am very happy at the assurance.

The question is what has the Governor, Dr. Gopala Reddi, done to merit this sudden condemnation. Nothing whatsoever. His only duty is to find a constitutional Government and to choose the man who will make that constitutional Government possible. The future will show whether his judgment is correct or not. Most patently when Mr. Charan Singh has been selected in the circumstances as representing the majority in the U. P. Assembly it is not for this House to say that the judgment is wrong in the absence of any evidence whatsoever.

Going to Bihar, I have the first report of Mr. Kanungo. It is an excellent and an impartial report. If anybody felt aggrieved it was Mr. Daroga Rai because, though he had 84 Members behind him solidly and two or three parties had expressed their support in his favour. Mr. Kanungo wanted the written support of the P.S.P. and of the Communist Party of India. One would imagine that normally, taking the precedents of other countries where coalition Governments are the order of the day, as it is going to be in most of the States in India, the leader of the largest party is called upon to form the Government. It is only when he declines that the Head of the State calls upon others to form the Government. In this case, the grievance, if any, was on the side of Mr. Daroga Rai because he represented the largest possible majority in the Assembly and yet, because two or three other parties who had proclaimed their support had not given it in writing because they were meeting in open session in their own party forums, Mr. Kanungo refused to call him. But then what happened? On the 14th February he says, this is the report I am reading, "Today at 9 P.M. those two parties had given the written assurance." Therefore, the ground on which Mr. Rai was not called earlier had disappeared. The two parties had given written assurance, and when that written assurance came it showed clearly that he had about 173 Members to support him. That was a clear majority in the House. Is it then still for the Governor to say that because there would be some people who would question his judgment, he will refuse to call the man who has the undoubted support of a vast majority of the Members of the House, thereby stalling it and continuing the President's rule. I think he acted admirably in trying to bring to an end the President's rule because in the future political set-up of India there will be coalition Government in many places and it will be wrong for the Governor to continue President's rule if he could explore successfully the possibility of settling up a constitutional Government. That is exactly what his duty is under the Constitution : to try his utmost to see that a Constitutional Government is set up.....(*Interruptions.*)

The opposite group which was formed a few days earlier and which had elected Mr.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Ramanand Tiwari as the leader fell into disarray over some matter over which we need not go, as a result of which Mr. Tiwari himself disclaimed that he was leading his group; he said : I have nothing to do with this. Many important leaders of the political parties disclaimed this coalition and openly said that they would be opposing this coalition. In those circumstances, it was the fittest duty of the Government, having regard to the pledge he had taken to uphold the Constitution, to call the man who in his judgment represented the majority of the legislature and was, according to his judgment again, capable of forming a stable Government. Let us not bring in the quarrels among ourselves. In this game of politics during the last few months, it is futile to call in the code of chivalry to justify the conduct of either the one or the other because if there has been any victim in this fight on both sides, it is the code of chivalry. That is also evident from the speeches made on the floor of the House today. Therefore, if we have been guilty of lapses on our part in upholding the best standards, let us say so. We all agree with the appeal of the leader of the Swatantra party and I think it found an echo in the hearts of many of us. After all it is still for us to uphold the best standards in public life and if we fail to do it the blame is not on the Governor just as if we fail to uphold the best standards the blame is not on the judges who must uphold the constitution and judge people according to their conduct to the best of their judgment. Therefore, if we have to uplift ourselves, let us uplift ourselves and not call others liars or wretched men or say that they were acting at the behest of others; it will be most unfair to do so.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The role of the Governors has come for discussion on many occasions and had been questioned also. There is broad agreement on both sides of the House that not only the constitutional standards but the moral standards also should be upheld, and that the Governors should act justly and appear also to act justly. The role of Governors had been questioned from its very inception. In the year 1952 when the Constitution was enforced and elections to the legislatures in different States were held, the action of the

Governor in the then State and Madras in calling a party which did not command the majority in the House was questioned. After the 1967 elections different parties are occupying seats of power in different states. The role of the Governor was called into question in Rajasthan; in Haryana his role was questioned when he dismissed the Ministry; in Punjab, when he prorogued the Assembly; in Bengal, when he acted unilaterally and dismissed one Ministry and installed another Ministry.

In West Bengal, at that time, the only difference that arose between the Chief Minister, Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee and the Governor was this. There was a crisis in November, 1967, when some of their colleagues in the United Front Ministry resigned, and it was felt that Ajoy Mukherjee's Ministry did not command the majority in the House. Though it was not registered on the floor of the House, still, the Governor asked the Chief Minister to convene the Assembly early and the Chief Minister said he would be able to convene the Assembly on December 18, 1967. On November 21, without giving much time, that Ministry was dismissed. At that time also, there was a heated debate in this House. Today, when the hon. Member from the Congress Opposition spoke in very passionate terms against the act of the Governor in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, I listened to her very carefully, and appreciated the sentiments expressed by her. She made a scathing attack against the Governor acting against the Constitutional propriety. She also said the Governor acted as an agent of the Centre. She said that the Governor had acted against his conscience, the old conscience ! She said it was an act of perfidy; she said it was in flagrant contradiction to the framework of the Constitution. I agree totally with all the sentiments expressed by her. In 1967, in this very House, when the discussion about the West Bengal situation was held, the hon. Lady Member was there on the Congress side defending the role of the Governor there.

AN HON. MEMBER : She is not the Government.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Even now, she is not the Government. At that time, she said :

"Let us take up the question of the Governor's powers. It is clear and basic in the scheme of our Constitution that the Governor is a constitutional head. He has to discharge his functions on the advice of the Council of Ministers, except when he is required by the provisions of the Constitution to use his discretion..... For instance, a person cannot be appointed as Chief Minister by the Governor unless he is satisfied that he enjoys the confidence of the House. But as to who has to decide whether the Governor is to use his discretion, the final authority is the Governor himself, as has already been quoted by many Members; under article 163 (2), he alone is to decide. This matter is not justiciable. Therefore, at what time and on what occasion, the Governor has to use his discretion is left to him."

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : What I said now is, the Governor did not properly go into the question as to who has the majority. That is my point. I stand by what I had said then.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I have quoted her very words. Let her read it again to refresh her memory. I am not quoting this just to say that there is a contradiction or anything like that. I am only quoting it to show the line of thinking on her part now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Are you supporting or opposing the motion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I opposed her views then and I support her view on the basic question of Governorship. I am just saying that this is a new line of thinking on her part, which we must appreciate. Now the basic question is, about the place and role of Governor in our democracy.

It has been found that there are certain lacunae in the Constitution. I feel that a review of the Constitution is necessary and urgent. A reappraisal of the Governor's role is urgently necessary, defining the power and the guide-lines by which the

Governor should act, because at the present, under the Constitution, if the Governor appoints somebody as the Chief Minister, there is no fixed time by which he should constitute the Ministry, and there is no fixed interval by which he should convene the Assembly. The only thing that the Constitution says is that between the termination of one session and the beginning of another session, there cannot be an interval of more than six months.

In 1967, the Chief Minister, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee, pointed it out to the Governor. This was not conceded by the Governor. Therefore, I say that the Governors are acting in different States in different ways using different kinds of discretion. I am not blaming them, but we should define the procedure in the Constitution, and to the extent possible, we should be able to decide, that the majority in the Ministry is not to be decided by the signatures, not by the Governor, but it should be decided on the floor of the legislature. It is to be decided not even by the legislators, but by the legislature. The legislature's verdict should be final. Therefore, an early opportunity should be given to the respective legislatures to decide whether a certain person selected by the Governor as Chief Minister really commands the majority.

I congratulate Mrs. Kripalani on her forthright statement, which is an improvement on what she said earlier.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): Sir, from the first one or two speeches made on this subject, it was not very clear whether we were discussing the diary of visits of Mr. Bahuguna, Mr. Misra and such other people or we were discussing the fundamentals of certain democratic principles, about which so much was said. If it is a question of democratic principles, I think the institution of Governors is highly undemocratic and ought to have been abolished. But I wonder whether those who criticise that institution would be able to support a constitutional amendment to that effect. If that were so, my party is perfectly prepared to move for the abolition of the institution of Governors. It is no use discussing the behaviour of one Governor as against another, because it is an arbitrary institution. Secondly, the Governor is there at the will

[Shri S. A. Dange]

of the ruling party at the centre. If he falls a victim to human weakness and acts according to the suggestions of the ruling party, there is nothing wrong with it. There is nothing unconstitutional and arbitrary about it, because the institution itself is a hotch-potch of confusions. So, we must apply some other standards.

I do not want to go into the diaries of visits. I want to know what has happened which irritates these gentlemen so much. What is the net outcome of all these manoeuvres which has displaced them to such an extent that they wanted to move an adjournment motion? The net outcome is, their group has not come into power, but the other group has succeeded in coming into power. Can we judge it only by that question? No. We must ask whether the group which has come into power deserves to come into power or not. It is only votes? Of course, votes is a necessity but there is such a thing as politics, democratic behaviour, morals, corruption, etc. The group which is opposed to the politics and behaviour of the Swatantra, Jan Sangh and Syndicate combine has come into power. This triple alliance has lost in Bihar and in U.P. Is this loss of the triple alliance healthy for democracy and good for the country or not? As a common man, I would only ask that question. And, my answer would be, it is good for the country that this triple alliance has not succeeded in misleading the Governor and coming into power. The reason is, this group is full of corruption, condemned by two enquiry commissions headed by Supreme Court Judges. One was the Aiyar Commission and the other was the Mudholkar Commission. These commissions have held that the Syndicate group was full of corruption which could be proved and prosecuted.

For example, there is a very venerable gentleman, with whom my friends would have no quarrel, because he belongs to their group—Mr. S. P. Jain. On 10th February, his Tuism of India says :

"The Leader of the Old Congress in the Lok Sabha, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh."

—I hope he is the same Dr. Ram Subhag Singh here—

"has had the gumption to suggest in so many words that the finding of the Aiyar Commission would in no way affect his party's organisation in Bihar."

This is a man of courage. Even if five out of six Ministers are proved to be absolutely corrupt, yet, he has the courage to say that they must rule again so that they can have more and more of corruption. Therefore, if he has failed in his attempts, he has every right to be angry.

Five out of six former Ministers who have been held guilty of serious charges of corruption, graft or misuse of authority belonged to the Old Congress.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : What about the sixth?

SHRI S.A. DANGE : The sixth should be expelled by them from their party. First, will you explain your conduct, you having the majority of five out of six? Observe democracy and expel your majority of five! then, if they do not expel the sixth man, you can blame them.

Therefore, whatever has happened is absolutely correct. Otherwise, what kind of people were going to form the government. There is the Raja of Ramgarh who in a real democracy ought to have been shot at sight. He is a man who steals mines, forests and other mineral wealth and draws money from the State for going abroad but pockets that money by not going abroad. This was the gentleman with whom they wanted coalition.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : But your party was also with him in the Ministry.

SHRI S.A. DANGE : One of them went so far as to accept bribe of Rs. 1,75,000 from a private firm for favours rendered. The former Chief Minister, Shri K.B. Sahai was in their company. I do not want to go into details. The report is there for everyone to see.

My point is this. When these people were condemned by two commissions, in all humility they should have respected democracy and themselves surrendered their right

to form the government. Instead of doing that, now they are challenging the Governor because he did not accept their *bona fides* did not accept their democratic pleadings and installed somebody who is not a member of this gang of corrupters, mentioned by both Justice Mudholkar and Justice Aiyar. What right have they to talk of democratic decencies and standards? I do not want to read extracts from those reports.

I would say that the Governor did well. If he was arbitrary, he was correctly arbitrary because by his arbitrary action he has succeeded in shutting out from coming to power the corrupt gang of the Old Congress organisation. If the Congress is split, well and good. If the new Congress shows some better outlook, we should all welcome that. The new Congress should also remember that one of the six still belongs to them. They should expel him if they want to be on firmer grounds for criticising the Old Congress. I am not advising like a patriarch but I am simply mentioning what people expect them to do. Ask the Daroga Rai Government to put handcuffs on the Raja of Ramgarh so that he will not play any more mischief. Bihar is a State which is full of mineral wealth and it has a fine working class and peasantry. As long as this gentleman was in power they could never carry out any land reforms. We hope that Daroga Rai government will carry out these land reforms.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Your representative was the Revenue Minister in that Ministry. What did he do?

SHRI S.A. DANGE : It is on record of the Mudholkar Commission report that our representative in the United Front Government was well-behaved and that he was perfectly innocent.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That is all wrong.

SHRI S.A. DANGE : We are proud of our Ministers. I will now conclude without taking much of your time.

I would say that this method of calling legislators behind the screen and judging the majority or the minority there is a wrong

method. If a Chief Minister resigns, the Legislature should be called and the majority of the claimants should be decided on the floor of the House and neither by roll calls nor by signatures nor by phone calls nor by anything else. If no majority for a single person is found, the largest single party should be asked to form the Government and they should call the Assembly and test their majority or minority there. If we wish to follow real to democratic policies, democracy must be shown on the floor of the House and not behind the curtain either with the Governor or with anybody else. That is our submission.

I am not concerned here with the honesty of Shri Charan Singh, Shri C.B. Gupta and so on. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has a right to grumble because she herself was once ditched by Shri C.B. Gupta himself when she was the Chief Minister there. She knows the intricacies there and she can explain them in a novel better than we can. Shri Charan Singh was asked to be called. He was called and, as Shri Asoke Sen said, if he preferred one garland to another, what can we do? That is the opportunism of great men and we cannot help it.

My test is whether he or these two governments would carry out a programme or not of land reforms, of taking over sugar mills and of giving relief to the peasantry and the poor people. If they carry it out, we are prepared to support them; if they are not prepared to carry it out, we are going to dethrone them. Our vote is given only on that condition and no more.

SHRI B.P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : Sir, I want to know whether unattached Members are fullfledged Members of this House or not. You have not called any unattached Member so far. They are not attached to either side; therefore, they are not fullfledged Members.

समापति सहोदय : अनएटैच्ड मेम्बर को भी बुलाया जायेगा, लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि इतने सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं कि इस डिस्कशन के लिए जो डेड वॉट का टाईम प्लॉट किया गया है, उसमें वे सब नहीं बोल पाएंगे। इस

[सभापति महोदय]

लिए गवर्नमेंट बैचिज से माननीय सदस्य को बुलाने के बाद एक आपोजिशन के सदस्य को और एक अनएटेंड मेम्बर को बुला कर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाऊंगा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, आपके इस कथन से मालूम होता है कि आप हमारी पार्टी से किसी को नहीं बुला रहे हैं। हमारे ऊपर सीधा आक्रमण हो रहा है और आप हमें उत्तर का अवसर न दें, इस तरह कैसे होगा ?

श्री मु० अ० खाँ (कासगंज) : चेयरमैन साहब, जब हम पिछले फ्राईडे को यहां मिले, तो यू०पी० और बिहार के बारे में एजानमेंट मोशन पर इतना शोर हुआ कि मालूम होता था कि जाने कैसा तूफान आ गया है। लेकिन डिस्कशन में यह महसूस हुआ कि यह तो सियासत की बिसात पर हारे हुए लोगों का फ्रस्ट्रेशन और डिफीटिड पालिटिशन्ज यू० पी० और बिहार के अखाड़ों में हारने के बाद यहां अपना गुस्सा उतारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस डिस्कशन के दौरान किसी भी तरफ से ऐसा कोई आग्युमेंट नहीं किया गया, जिससे यू० पी० और बिहार के गवर्नर के रोल पर किसी किस्म का घबरा आता हो। सही बात यह है कि यू० पी० में तो सरकार उसी रोज माइनारिटी में हो गई थी, जिस रोज श्री त्रिपाठी ने डिक्लेयर किया कि वह और उनका ग्रुप उस सरकार को सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। श्री त्रिपाठी ने गवर्नर साहब को लिखा कि अब उस सरकार को मंजूरिटी हासिल नहीं है, इसलिए एसेम्बली की मीटिंग जल्दी बुला कर वहां पर इस बारे में फैसला होने दिया जाये। अगर गवर्नर साहब ने कई महीनों तक उस माइनारिटी सरकार को चलने की इजाजत दी और चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब की एडवाइस पर, जिनको मंजूरिटी हासिल नहीं थी, एसेम्बली को बुलाने की तारीख 11 फरवरी मुकर्रर की। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नर साहब का वह एक्शन कांस्टीट्यूशनल था या नहीं।

अभी माननीय श्री कोठारी ने कहा कि गवर्नर को यहां से सम्मन किया गया, बुलाया गया। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है, जिसकी तर-दीद की जा चुकी है। मैं शुकगुजार हूँ अपनी एक्स-चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिबा का, कि जिन्होंने इसका कोई तजकिरा नहीं किया, क्योंकि वह जानती हैं कि सही बात यह है कि गवर्नर साहब को यहां से नहीं बुलाया गया था।

मुझे हैरानी हुई, जब कि श्री कोठारी ने चौधरी चरण सिंह को किंग आफ डिफेन्टज कहा। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि जब 1967 में चौधरी चरण सिंह ने अपने 17 सदस्यों के साथ कांग्रेस पार्टी से डिफेन्ट किया था और श्री कोठारी की पार्टी के लोगों ने सबसे पहले उनकी गर्दन में हार डाले थे, क्या उस वक़्त वह किंग आफ डिफेन्टज नहीं थे। श्री कोठारी जिस बात को अपने लिए बेहतर समझते हैं, उसी को लेकर वह दूसरों पर आरोप लगाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : यह साढ़े पाँच बजे खत्म होना था और हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन इसके बाद लेना था मिस्टर ज्योतिमय वसु का। लेकिन इसे हम आज खत्म करना चाहते हैं और अभी स्पीकर कई एक हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब को भी इसको जवाब देना है। इसलिए हाफ ऐन अवर इसके ऊपर हम आज ही बढ़ा देते हैं और हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन अब दूसरे दिन होगा। मैं समझता हूँ इसमें गवर्नमेंट को और किसी को भी एतराज नहीं है। तो यह हाफ ऐन अवर बढ़ाया जाता है और वह हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन बुधवार को लिया जाएगा। इतको आज ही खत्म किया जाएगा।

श्री मु० अ० खाँ : तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जो चीजें आप अपने लिए मुनासिब समझते हैं उन्हें हमारे खिलाफ आरोप लगाते हैं। यहां जिक्र किया गया डी. पी. मिश्रा का, यहां जिक्र किया गया कि जगजीवन रामजी गए और और नेता यहां से गए, मेरा खयाल यह है कि

उधर से भी वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी गए और हमारी एक्स-चीफ मिनिस्टर सुचेता जी गई और अपना पूरा जोर डालने के लिए जो वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर रह चुकी हैं तो अखाड़े में दो जोर हुए उस में आप हार गए तो आप चिल्लाते क्यों हैं ? स्वामस्वाह हम पर इल्जाम क्यों लगाते हैं ? सही बात यह है कि गुप्ता जी माइनारिटी में हैं यह उसी दिन डिसाइड हो गया था जिस दिन त्रिपाठी जी ने यह एनाउन्स किया था कि हम मेजरिटी में हैं। उसी दिन उन्होंने अपनी माइनारिटी महसूस कर ली थी और इसलिए क्योंकि वह जानते थे कि अपनी मेजरिटी वह साबित नहीं कर सकेंगे, इसलिए उन्होंने 10 तारीख को इस्तीफा दिया। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि उनके पास मेजरिटी नहीं रह गई थी।.....(व्यवधान)..... अभी-अभी जितने स्टेटमेंट यहां हुए किसी ने यह साबित नहीं किया कि हमारी सपोर्ट के बाद चौधरी चरण सिंह को गवर्नमेंट माइनारिटी में है और यह तो 26 तारीख को असेम्बली मिल रही है उसमें आन दि पलौर आफ दि हाउस मालूम हो जायगा कि गवर्नर का फैसला सही था या गलत। अब मुझे आप बोलने नहीं देंगे लिहाजा मैं बैठ जाऊंगा तो अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभा-पति जो कुछ भी कहने से पहले मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज की चर्चा का विषय जो था जिसके ऊपर श्री कोठारी साहब ने चर्चा दी थी वह यह था कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के राज्यपालों का आचरण उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में सरकार बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सही नहीं रहा, उसके ऊपर विचार किया जाय। मुझे खुशी होती अगर चर्चा यहीं तक सीमित रहती। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि वह चर्चा राज्यपालों के आचरण से हट कर मुख्य मंत्रियों और उन के समर्थकों के आचरणों तक पहुँच गई। लेकिन मैं अपने मित्रों को याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि आज जब राज्यपालों के आचरण पर उनको

कष्ट हो रहा है और दुःख हो रहा है कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री चरण सिंह की सरकार बनाने के लिए उनको क्यों आमन्त्रित किया या बिहार में श्री दरोगा राय की सरकार बनाने के लिए उन्हें वहां क्यों आमन्त्रित किया ? मैं खुश होता अगर अब से ढाई महीने पहले जब उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल श्री गोपाल अल्पमत की सरकार को ढाई महीने तक चलने दिया और यह कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा की बैठक 11 फरवरी से पहले नहीं बुलाई जाएगी। अगर यही लोग उस समय भी यह कहते कि राज्यपाल का यह आचरण सही नहीं है और विधान सभा बुला कर शक्ति परीक्षण किया जाय और देखा जाय कि गुप्ता जी के साथ बहुमत है या नहीं है। उस समय उनका मौन रहना और आज चूँकि गुप्ता जी की सरकार गिर गई और चरण सिंह जी की सरकार बन गई उस समय इनका मुखर हो जाना इनकी नीयत का साफ परिचय देता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मुख्य शिकायत इन की क्या है ? जैसा मैं ने भाषणों से सुना, मुख्य शिकायत यह है कि जब श्री चरण सिंह जी को गुप्ता जी ने मुख्य मंत्री बनाने की बात कही तो राज्यपाल ने चरण सिंह जी को क्षप्य दिलाने के लिए क्यों नहीं बुलाया ? दूसरी शिकायत यह है कि जब कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने अपना समर्थन उनको देने की बात कही तब राज्यपाल ने श्री चरण सिंह जी को मुख्य मंत्री की क्षप्य देने के लिए क्यों बुलाया ? यह उनकी मुख्य शिकायत है। अब मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें राज्यपाल का क्या अपराध है ? राज्यपाल का इसमें अपराध है या राज्यपाल की इसमें सराहना की जानी चाहिए कि राज्यपाल ने एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को मुख्य मंत्री की क्षप्य देने के लिए बुलाया कि जिसको गुप्ता जी भी कहते थे कि मुख्य मंत्री

[श्री प्रकाश शास्त्री]

बनाया जाय और जिसके लिए त्रिपाठी जी भी कहते थे कि मुख्य मंत्री बनाया जाय। इतिहास के अन्दर कोई भी इस प्रकार का व्यक्ति आप को मिलेगा कि जिसका एक विधान सभा के अन्दर दो पाटियां हैं और दोनों पाटियां उसके नाम कर रही हैं। गुप्ता जी भी यह कहते हैं कि हमारी अपनी इच्छा यह है कि चरण सिंह जी मुख्य मंत्री बनने लायक हैं और त्रिपाठी जी भी यह कहते हैं कि हम भी इससे सहमत हैं कि चरण सिंह मुख्य मंत्री बनने लायक हैं। दोनों ने जब उन के सम्बन्ध में सहमति दी तो राज्यपाल ने उन को मुख्यमंत्री की शपथ दिलाई इस में राज्यपाल का क्या अपराध है? राज्यपाल ने तो जिस व्यक्ति के प्रश्न पर उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के दोनों पक्ष एक मत थे उसको मुख्य मंत्री बनाया। इसके लिए राज्यपाल की निन्दा की जानी चाहिए या राज्यपाल की सराहना की जानी चाहिए? यह मैं आपके ऊपर छोड़ता हूँ।

असल में जो बात है वह यह है कि जब गुप्ता जी के कहने पर राज्यपाल ने शीघ्रता न की और त्रिपाठी जी के कहने पर चरण सिंह जी को शपथ लेने के लिए बुलाया तो सबसे बड़ी तकलीफ इनको यह है कि थोड़ा वक्त और मिलना चाहिए था जिससे कुछ खरीद फ़रोस्त कर लेते। राज्यपाल ने इतना वक्त क्यों नहीं दिया जिसमें यह काम यह लोग पूरा कर लेते हैं? जिस समय कोई आदमी सहसा दुनियाँ छोड़ कर जाता है तो घर वालों को यह तकलीफ़ होती है कि भलेही चला तो यह जाता लेकिन डाक्टर बुला कर इलाज करवा लेते तो मन के हीसले निकाल लेते इन्हें तकलीफ़ सिर्फ़ इसी बात की है कि यह जो खरीद का काम हो सकता था, इस के लिए राज्यपाल ने अवसर क्यों नहीं दिया।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि अच्छा होता अगर किसी भी सदस्य ने जिसने राज्यपाल

के आचरण की निन्दा करनी चाही, यह संख्या भी गिनाई होती कि श्री चरणसिंह जी के साथ बहुमत नहीं था और श्री गिरधारी लाल के साथ बहुमत था अगर किसी ने यह आंकड़े दिए होते तो मैं शायद उनके आंकड़ों को चुनौती देता लेकिन दुर्भाग्य इनका यह है कि इनके पास ऐसे कोई आंकड़े ही नहीं हैं कि जो यह सिद्ध कर सकें कि गिरधारी लाल का बहुमत था सीधी बात है जिसका बहुमत था उसको उन्होंने बुलाया, राज्य पाल उसके लिए विवश थे। और अगर अभी भी आप को यह शक हो कि नहीं, चरणसिंह जी के पास बहुमत नहीं था, गिरधारी लाल जी के पास बहुमत था तो जैसे नाई से बाल कटवाते समय किसी ने पूछा कि मेरे सिर पर कितने बाल हैं, उसने कहा कि यजमान, दो मिनट में सामने आ रहे हैं, अभी गिन लेना। परसों उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा की बैठक होने जा रही है। अगर आपको अभिमान हो कि बहुमत आप के है तो अरमान परसों निकाल लेना, पता लग जायगा कि बहुमत आपके पास है या चरणसिंह जी के साथ है। दो दिन बीच में हैं। कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं हुई है।

लेकिन जो बात मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि चरणसिंह जी ने गुप्ता जी के साथ मुख्य मंत्री बनना क्यों नहीं स्वीकार किया और चरणसिंह ने दूसरे पक्ष के आमंत्रण को क्यों स्वीकार किया? इस में एक बात यह थी कि चरणसिंह जी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री अजय मुखर्जी की तरह से नहीं बनना चाहते थे मुख्यमंत्री बन कर बैठ मैं और सुपर मुख्य मंत्री रहें सी० वी० गुप्ता को आडिनेशन कनेटी के चेयरमैन के रूप यह चीज उन को स्वीकार नहीं थी। चरणसिंह जी का कहना यह था कि अगर मैं मुख्य मंत्री बनूंगा तो मेरी नीति चलेगी ज्योति बसु की नीति नहीं चलेगी। यह चरणसिंह जी का

अपना विश्वास था आज उसका सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि चरणसिंह जी ने मुख्य मंत्री बनते ही उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता के सामने चार घोषणायें की हैं, जिन को डॉ० राम सुभाष सिंह जी और उनके साथियों ने भी सुना होगा। चरणसिंह जी ने मुख्य मंत्री बनते ही सबसे पहली घोषणा यह की कि किसानों के लिए खाद पर जो टैक्स लगाया था, मेरी सरकार उसको वापस लेती है। अब किसानों को खाद पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान गुड़ पैदा करता था पर उसके पल्ले कुछ नहीं पड़ता था। प्रान्त के बाहर उस का लदान बन्द हो जाता था, निर्यात बन्द हो जाता था। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि गुड़ के लदान पर किसी तरह का प्रतिबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं रहेगा ताकि किसानों, गन्ना पैदा करने वालों की जेब में भी चार पैसे जा सकें। उन्होंने यह घोषणा भी की है कि मैं तीन आदमियों की एक कमेटी बनाता हूँ। जो किसान गन्ना पैदा करता था, जाड़ों में घुटने-घुटने पानी में खड़ा हो कर वह जब अपना गन्ना ले कर चीनी मिलों के दरवाजे पर जाता था तो ठगा-सा रह जाता था। उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखी लकड़ी की कीमत साढ़े पाँच रुपये मन, लेकिन गन्ने का भाव पौने दो रुपये मन। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरी सरकार इस चीज को नहीं चलने देगी। यदि चीनी मिलों का रवेया ऐसा ही रहा तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण तो नहीं करूँगा लेकिन मैं चीनी मिलों का किसानीकरण करना चाहता हूँ। जो गन्ने को उत्पन्न करने वाले हैं, उसके हाथ में गन्ने का मूल्य-निर्धारण का काम रहेगा, मिल मालिकों के हाथ में गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं रहेगा।

चौथी घोषणा उन्होंने यह की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो किसान तहसीलदारों और मैजिस्ट्रेटों के दरवाजों पर खड़े सूखते रहते थे और उनको सही न्याय नहीं मिल पाता था,

उनको सही न्याय कैसे दिया जा सकता है, और जल्दी कैसे दिया जा सकता है, इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार निर्णय लेना चाहती है। एक बात मैं अपने इन मित्रों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ जो सत्तारूढ़ पक्ष में इधर बैठे हुए हैं। बी० के० डी० की सरकार की ओर से कहना चाहता हूँ श्री चरणसिंह जी को श्री कमलापती त्रिपाठी जी ने जो सहयोग दिया है और आगे भी वह सहयोग देंगे; एक बात आप लोग कान खोल कर सुन लें—चरण सिंह जी अपने दिमाग को किसी को गिरवी रख कर हुकूमत नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं। उनका एक ही लक्ष्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का गरीब किसान; उत्तर प्रदेश के मजदूर, उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजन, उत्तर प्रदेश के 9 करोड़ निवासियों का हित जिसमें होगा, वही काम वह करेंगे, किसी व्यक्ति को प्रसन्न करने के लिए वह कोई काम नहीं करेंगे।

श्री बी० प्र० मंडल (मधेपुरा) : सभापति जी, मैं एक अनएटेन्ड मेम्बर के नाते उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के सम्बन्ध में अपना अन-प्रजुडिस्ड और अनएटेन्ड विमू रखना चाहता हूँ। मैंने दोनों पक्षों को सुना। यहाँ पर कहा गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के गवर्नर ने चरण सिंह और दरोगा राय को मुख्य मंत्री बनाकर कोई उचित कार्य नहीं किया। लेकिन जहाँ तक वस्तुस्थिति का प्रश्न है—उत्तर प्रदेश में तो चरणसिंह जी के चरण पर आपने अपना मस्तक रख दिया, लेकिन आपसे भी आगे आ कर जब कमलापती त्रिपाठी जी ने अपना मस्तक रखा तो चरणसिंह जी ने उन के मस्तक को उठा लिया और चूम लिया; तो इस में गवर्नर का दोष क्या है ?

दुनियाँ इस बात को जानती है कि बिहार में जब तक श्री रामानन्द तिवारी संविद के नेता के रूप में पिकचर में थे, तब तक गवर्नर ने कोई फैसला नहीं दिया, लेकिन जब खुद

[श्री बि० प्र० मंडल]

आपके नेता श्री रामानन्द तिवारी रन छोड़ कर भाग गये तो गवर्नर किस की मुख्य मंत्री बनाता—जरा इस का जवाब दीजिये—और ऐसा आगे कि अभी तक नहीं लोट पाये। उन्होंने न सिर्फ अपनी पार्टी की बेइज्जती, बल्कि संविद के जितने घटक थे—जनसंघ, सिण्डीकेट वगैरह, सब की बेइज्जती की, सब की मिट्टी-पलीद कर दी। ऐसी स्थिति में गवर्नर श्री रामानन्द तिवारी को किस तरह मुख्य मंत्री बनने के लिए बुलाता—मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है।

सभापति जी, इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार में गवर्नर को दोष देना कि उसने दरोगा प्रसाद राय को मिनिस्ट्री बनाने के लिए बुला लिया, कोई युक्तिसंगत बात नहीं है। पहले सरदार हरहर सिंह के 115 सदस्य थे, उसको गवर्नर ने नहीं बुलाया और दरोगा प्रसाद राय के 82 थे, उनको बुला लिया, मैं उन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मौजूदा स्थिति यह है कि आपके नेता खुद भाग गये और ऐसा भागे कि अब तक आपका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है..... (व्यवधान).....

हमारी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता डांगे साहब ने मुघोलकर कमिशन और अयर कमिशन की बातों का जिक्र किया। मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि डांगे साहब ने कम से कम मुघोलकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को पूरा पूरा पढ़ने का कष्ट नहीं किया है। मुघोलकर कमिशन में 14 मंत्रियों पर चार्ज आया था, जिसमें कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के भी तीन मंत्री थे—इन्द्रदीप सिंह, चन्द्र शेखर सिंह और तेजनारायण सिंह पर भी चार्ज था। मुघोलकर कमिशन ने तेजनारायण सिंह को बरी किया है, लेकिन इन्द्रदीपसिंह और चन्द्रशेखर सिंह पर चार्ज है, आप ज़रा उसको पढ़िये.....

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : उन के खिलाफ यही चार्ज है कि उन्होंने 31 सूत्री

कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बन्दियों को मुक्त करने का जो कार्यक्रम था, उसका पालन किया उस के लिये हम को अभिमान है, शोक नहीं है।

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल : लेकिन मुघोलकर कमिशन ने उस को गलत माना। वह कहते हैं कि आप फलां को निकालिये, ज़रा मुघोलकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़िये, इन्द्रदीप सिंह और चन्द्र शेखर सिंह और अपनी पार्टी के अन्य सदस्यों के साथ आप भी तो ज़रा कड़ाई से पेश आइये। सभापतिजी, पब्लिक लाइफ में इन कम्युनिस्टों का हाथ भी जहाँ रहा है चाहे बिहार में ही क्यों न हो, ये लोग भी बदनाम हो चुके हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के राज्यपालों ने सरकार के गठन के सिलसिले में जो काम किया, आज उस पर यहां चर्चा हो रही लेकिन उस चर्चा के सन्दर्भ में दलों की चर्चा भी उठाई गई है। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि दलों की मेड़ें टूट चुकी हैं, कस कर टूट चुकी हैं और जो लोग इस पर खुशी मना रहे हैं कि दूसरों की मेड़ें टूट गई हैं, उनके यहां भी मेड़ें ही नहीं टूटी, बल्कि बांध ही टूट गया है। इस लिये अच्छा होगा कि वे इस पर विचार करें और इसके कारणों पर जायं।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे ताज़्जुब होता है कि जब सदन में सरकार की ओर से दल-बदल को रोकने की कोशिश हो, वही सरकार जब दल-बदल करवाने का प्रयास करे, तो फिर उसकी नेकनीयती पर शुद्धा करने का लोगों को मौका मिलता है—इस पर भी ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में राज्यपाल का जो काम था, उस में उन्होंने स्वविवेक का इस्तेमाल किया—वह ठीक किया या नहीं किया—यह प्रश्न है। जब यह प्रश्न उठा तो सबसे पहले ध्यान जाना चाहिये मजिपुर की

और, क्योंकि राज्यपाल सीधे केन्द्र के इशारे पर, केन्द्र की राय पर चलता है। मणिपुर में, सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि विरोध पक्ष के 21 सदस्य हो गये थे और कांग्रेस के केवल 10 या 11 सदस्य रह गये थे। लेकिन वहाँ के कमिश्नर ने किस तरह से, किस माप दंड से और कौन से जनतांत्रिक तरीके से 21 आदिमियों को सरकार गठन करने के लिए नहीं बुलाया और वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो गया, क्यों? इसलिये कि प्रधान मंत्री चाहती हैं कि या तो उनके मन के लोग हों और अगर उनके मन के लोग न हों तो दिल्ली राज्य करे। दोनों का मतलब एक ही होता है कि दिल्ली की हुकूमत हो। तो उस सन्दर्भ में बिहार को भी देखें। अभी प्रश्न उठा था कि हरिहर सिंह 115 थे तब उनको मौका नहीं मिला। फिर भोला पासवान की अब सरकार गिरी थी तब भी उन्होंने मौका माँगा था लेकिन आपके अन्दर कि दलबन्दी के कारण हरिहर सिंह को मौका नहीं मिला। उस समय तक आप दूटे नहीं थे।(ब्यवधान)....

श्री डा. ना. तिवारी : उस समय निजालि-गप्पा साहब ने कहा था कि अभी हम नहीं बनने देंगे।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : तब तक ये पूरी तौर से दूटे नहीं थे, शायद प्रक्रिया भी शुरू नहीं हुई थी। लेकिन अन्दरूनी दलबन्दी के कारण कि कौन नेता बने, कौन मुख्य मंत्री बने, उस झंझट की बिना पर मामला पड़ा रहा और राज्यपाल इन्तजार करते रहे। फिर उसमें एक जबर्दस्त कड़ी आर है। जिन सदस्यों को राज्यपाल महोदय कहते थे कि ये 27 ऐसे लोग हैं दलबदलू जिनपर भरोसा नहीं किया जा सकता है लेकिन आप इस सूची को देखें जो राज्यपाल महोदय ने भेजी है कि उसमें के लोग इसमें शामिल हैं या नहीं? तो यह किस तरह से उनकी माप दंड बदल गया फौरन, यह जी देख

ने की चीज है? अगर उसमें इनके नाम शामिल हैं तो उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि कहीं न कहीं, कोई न कोई राय ऊपर से हुई और उसका उनपर असर पड़ा। तब फिर उस के साथ यह बात रेलिवेन्ट हो जाती है। 1 को वे यह राय देते हैं कि इसको सस्पेन्ड रखा जाये और फिर 14 को ही सरकार बन जाती है क्योंकि ऊपर से उनके ऊपर दबाव पड़ता है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि इस बात की सफाई हो जाये कि क्या जो वहाँ के राज्यपाल महोदय हैं उनका कार्यकाल बढ़ाया गया था? अगर उनका कार्यकाल बढ़ा है तो उसको भी इसी के साथ पढ़ लेना, तभी फिर पता चलेगा कि वह उचित है या नहीं।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में भी कहूँगा। कौन कैसा है उसमें मैं नहीं जानूँगा। क्योंकि श्री गुप्त के ऊपर दोषारोपण हुए हम लोगों ने भी किये। ... (ब्यवधान) ... 6 महीने पहिले यही लोग आरती उतारते थे ... (ब्यवधान) ... हमारे लिये तो जैसे थे वैसे थे, हम लोग तो कार्यक्रम को ही महत्व देते हैं। ... (ब्यवधान) ... उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या होता है, उसी को मैं सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 10 तारीख को जब मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्यपाल को जब चिट्ठी लिखी की जिन-जिन कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर इन दलों ने हमें समर्थन दिया था, हमको विश्वास है कि चरण सिंह को भी समर्थन मिलेगा, वह पत्र चौधरी चरण सिंह को दिखाया गया था, उन्होंने उसको पढ़ा और वह राज्यपाल को गया। फिर रात में चौधरी चरण सिंह गुप्त जी से मिलने भी आये। इस सारे मामले में आपने विरोधी दल के नेता, डा० राम सुभग सिंह और श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य भी शामिल थे। लेकिन होता क्या है? परेशानी बढ़ गई हमारे श्री जगजीवन राम की, परेशानी बढ़ गई श्री डी० पी० मिश्र की और परेशानी उनकी बढ़ गई जो ६ आज दिल्ली की गद्दी पर बैठी हैं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

जब इन लोगों की परेशानी बढ़ गई तब भाग दोड़ मची। श्री बहुगुणा का यह बयान आ गया कि श्री चरणसिंह तो वे-एतबार आदमी हैं बाबू जगजीवन राम कुछ संयत रहे लेकिन फिर भी परेशानी तो निकल ही आई। उन्होंने कहा आगे आगे देखिए क्या होता है, जो एक बार दल बदल सकता है। वह फिर दूसरी बार भी बदल सकता है यानी अभी मरीज मरा नहीं है, उसकी नब्ज बाकी है। ये सारी चीजें चलती रहीं। लेकिन यहीं पर राज्यपाल महोदय की बात आती है कि जब दस तारीख का पत्र था तो उन्होंने 11 को क्यों नहीं बुलाया अगर श्री गुप्त के कहने पर ही उन्होंने अमल किया तो फिर उन्होंने 11 को क्यों नहीं बुलाया ? 12 को क्यों नहीं बुलाया 13 को क्यों नहीं बुलाया या 14 को क्यों नहीं बुलाया ! यह खरीद-फरोख्त क्यों होनी चाहिये ? यह सोदेबाजी क्यों होनी चाहिये ! यह मामला क्यों चलता रहा, इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। राज्यपाल महोदय दिल्ली आए थे। लोगों को शुबहा हुआ कि बुलाए गये लेकिन वे कुछ नहीं बोले। लेकिन जब उनको आत्मा के खिलाफ काम करने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई तो खट से अखबारों में सफाई भी छप गई कि हमको दिल्ली बुलाया नहीं गया, हम खुद गए थे। आखिर क्या जरूरत थी ? फिर जिस दिन शपथ समारोह हुआ वह ऐसा हुआ जैसे कोई काम चोरी से हो रहा हो। विरोधी दल के नेता को नहीं बुलाया गया, दूसरे दलों के नेताओं को सूचना नहीं मिली। पहले से ही पंडित से साइंट पूछ करके सारा काम हो जाता है और फिर अखबारों में राज्यपाल की सफाई आती है कि लोगों को बुलाने के लिए समय नहीं था। अगर 17 को तय कर लिया था तो 18 को भी शपथ समारोह हो सकता था। सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि जब दोनों दलों को बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त था तो राज्यपाल महोदय को उसे देखना चाहिए था। राज्यपाल

महोदय ने कह दिया कि हम केवल सदन में बहुमत और अल्पमत का निर्णय करेंगे, बाहर सिर नहीं गिनेंगे। चौधरी गिरधारी लाल ने जो सूची दी वह बहुमत की थी उसमें 15 बी. के. डी. के थे और इसी प्रकार से इंडीकेट की सूची थी जिसमें से दो दो आदमी बी० के० डी० के और इंडीकेट के पेश भी किये गए और यह भी कहा गया कि अगर आप चाहें तो हम औरों को पेश भी कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उसके बाद भी राज्यपाल महोदय ने उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और माइनारिटी की गवर्नमेंट बना दी।(व्यवधान).....हम तो कार्यक्रम के आधार पर ही समझौता करते हैं। दस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की चर्चा चलती है तो प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि सवा 6 एकड़ तक लगान माफी वे भी चाहती हैं, बहुगुणा जी ने कहा कि हम भी चाहते हैं लेकिन आज चौधरी चरण सिंह जिनको वे समर्थन देने के लिए कह रहे हैं, उन्होंने साफ कहा है कि हम सवा 6 एकड़ की लगान माफी नहीं करेंगे। क्योंकि जो छोटे किसान हैं उनके वे दुश्मन हैं और बड़े किसानों के हमदर्द हैं। लेकिन उनकी कोई शर्त नहीं है, शर्त यही है कि उनको मुख्य मंत्री बनाओ। प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने यहां पर साफ कह दिया कि चौधरी चरण सिंह की कोई शर्त नहीं, उनकी एक शर्त है कि हमको ताज पहनाओ...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने कहा कि उन की एक ही शर्त है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के 9 करोड़ किसानों का जिसमें भला होगा वही काम किया जायेगा—सोशलिस्ट पार्टी जो कहेगी वह काम बिल्कुल नहीं किया जायेगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं तो बधाई देता हूं उनको। चौधरी चरण सिंह का एक सूत्रीय प्रोग्राम है और वह है कुर्सी। इसके अलावा यह कि उनका सारा दल केवल एक आदमी के हाथ में सुरक्षित है (व्यवधान)..... अब दोनों दलों के विलीनीकरण की भी चर्चा चल रही है। अगर इनका विलीनीकरण नहीं होता है तो वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो सकता है—इसकी

योजना भी बन गई है। नही तो श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने कौन से कार्य-क्रम के ऊपर समर्थन देने का फैसला किया है। जो चिट्ठी-पत्री श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र और चौधरी चरण सिंह की है उसमें उन्होंने इस तरह से दुतकारा है जिसकी आप कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए वह कौन सा कार्य-क्रम है, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान).....

अन्त में इन सब दृष्टियों को ध्यान में रख कर अगर आप सोचेंगे तो पता चलेगा जैसा कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि वे ज्योति बसु के इशारे पर नहीं चलेंगे तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कौन ज्योति बसु हैं? साफ बात है वह ज्योति बसु हैं श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जिनके दल के इशारे पर नहीं चलना चाहते हैं? ... (व्यवधान).....

18.00 hrs.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Sir, my friend, Prof. Ranga, who was one of the important participants in this debate, said that we are not playing the rules of the game. He compared this whole game to the game of cricket, and to my mind, that succinctly expresses what we are really doing, and what kind of parliamentary democracy we are practising. To my mind the whole thing is like a game of chess where, in the moving of the coins, somebody else is moving the coin in a better way. Therefore, my hon. friend is extremely unhappy. I am glad he brought in this analogy. After all, when this question of Governors' powers and when this question of the behaviour of the Governors arises, it has been debated during the last so many years here. We have always found that the Governor has acted in the interests of the ruling party or the ruling class.

My friend referred to the behaviour of the Governor in the then composite State of Madras in 1952. 152 members became larger than 176 members. The United Front had 176 members; Rajagopalachari's Congress party had 152 members. But 152 became larger than 176, and yet, it was tolerated. (Interruption)—Of course, it was

a curious piece of arithmetic, but that arithmetic was tolerated. My friend Mr. Ranga at that time is not known to me to have raised a little finger of protest against it. Later on, so many things happened.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani told us that she stands by every word that she had uttered with regard to what has happened in West Bengal in 1967. But in West Bengal, the Governor at that time said that since 17 people had left the United Front, the majority was in doubt and therefore, he asked the Chief Minister to summon the Assembly on a certain date. The West Bengal Chief Minister said that he would summon the Assembly on the 18th December. It was a difference of hardly about three weeks. The Governor did not listen to it and he immediately dismissed the Ministry. But why did not the hon. Member adopt the same yardstick with regard to Uttar Pradesh where C. B. Gupta's ministry at that time did not have a huge majority? It had just about 220 out of about 425 members, and about 80 people had left the Congress party. Still, Mr. Gupta would not convene the Assembly for full two months and a half. Why did she not get up and say that "this is against the norms of democracy, and you must immediately convene the Assembly?" She did not say any such thing. Therefore, we have been saying the same thing previously also.

Take Kerala for instance. It was known that the Kerala Governor appointed somebody—Mr. Achutha Menon—as the Chief Minister and called him to form the Ministry, even knowing at that time ..

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Sir, on a point of order. This discussion which is the subject-matter of the House pertains to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The scope of the discussion is limited to that. If the hon. Member makes a general reference to Kerala, I can understand, but he is citing instances and referring to extraneous matters in this discussion, which is improper, irregular and is out of the scope of the discussion.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I would have appreciated the hon. Member if he had objected to my referring to Bihar and

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

Madras in 1952, to the behaviour of the U.P. Governor or the behaviour of the West Bengal Governor. But just when I referred to the behaviour of the Kerala Governor, why should he be the spokesman for the Kerala Governor? I am not bothered about it. What I am pointing out is this (*Interruption*).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : The behaviour of the Governor of Kerala has been proved to be justified. Kerala Assembly has given its verdict in support of the judgement of the Governor (*Interruption*).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : At that time, he gave them plenty of opportunities. Nearly two months' time was given and the Assembly was not called immediately. (*Interruption*). So this question has always been like this. Our hands have always been clean.

As far as U.P. and Bihar are concerned, it is very difficult to judge. One gentleman says, "I am going to topple this Government will-nilly when the Assembly meets." Immediately, the Chief Minister resigns and says, "Call the other gentleman". Overnight it is stated that he has joined the other group. Two days later, he says, "No, I have discarded you." What can any Governor do in such circumstances? In Bihar, an SVD was formed and they claimed majority. But the leader of the SVD said, "I am not the leader. resign from this." What can anybody do in such circumstances?

Therefore, rather than blaming Governor, I would say, this country has come to such a level where the ruling classes are in a disarray because of the blows on them by the rising masses of this country. Mr. Ranga would like to meet that challenge by banning the CPM. That is his answer. That is his democracy. He cannot go to the people and ask them to vote for them. At the time of the presidential election, those gentlemen denied vehemently that they had nothing to do either with the Swatantra or the Jan Sangh. Today it is absolutely clear that even then they had this combine. Today that combine stands nakedly before the people and they cannot deny it. It is a good thing that combine has been defeated both in U.P. and Bihar.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किसनगंज) : समा-पति महोदय, आज बाद-विवाद का मुख्य विषय यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जो सरकारें बनी उनके सम्बन्ध में राज्य पालों के ऊपर दोषारोपण किया गया है। आज की बहस सुनने के बाद, जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया कि सरकारें गलत ढंग से बनाई गई हैं, पक्षपातपूर्ण ढंग से बनाई गई हैं, ऐसा लगता कि बहुत शोर सुनते थे हाथी दुम का, लेकिन एक गज भर की रस्ती पड़ी थी। इस आरोप के पीछे कोई राजनीति नहीं, कोई तर्क नहीं। इसके पीछे सिर्फ यह है, वैसा मैं समझता हूं कि पावर बेटल की एक रैस चल रही है, कौन मुख्य मंत्री बने, किसकी पार्टी गट्टी सम्भाले, मुख्य विषय यही है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह स्थिति आज देश में वर्तमान है। हम अपनी किस्मत को रो रहे हैं।

ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रश्न बिहार या उत्तर प्रदेश का नहीं है, मुख्य मंत्री चरण सिंह बन रहे हैं या दरोगा राय बन रहे हैं यह महत्व नहीं रखता। हमारे लिये महत्व इस बात का है कि इस पावर बेटल के लिए, जो पूरे देश के जन-जीवन को दूषित कर रही है, उसके लिए कौन जवाबदेह है? इन जवाबदेह लोगों को कौन खोज निकालेगा, कौन नहीं इस बात में जो हम राजनीति चलाने वाले लोग हैं या अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर इस बात का आत्म-चिन्तन करने की कोशिश करेंगे कि जो वर्तमान स्थिति पैदा हो गई है उसको कैसे सुधारा जाय, जिसको लेकर देश के पवित्र सदन में शक्ति संचय करने के लिए हमें अपने आचरण में डिमाक्रेसी को प्रवेश करना चाहिए या मगर हम उससे उल्टे जा पड़े हैं।

आज स्टैंडर्ड की बात कही जा रही है, मारेलटी की बात कही जा रही है, एथिक्स की बात कही जा रही है। ये सभी बातें उन लोगों के द्वारा कही जा रही हैं जिन्होंने इस बीज का सूत्रपात किया था, जिन्होंने इसकी बुनियाद

डाली थी। पिछले 22 साल तक वे देश में राजनीति, डेमोक्रेसी और लोकतन्त्र के नाम पर खेल खेलते जा रहे हैं, उसका ही यह आज परिणाम है कि आपको अपनी किस्मत पर रोना पड़ रहा है। आज हम एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो दोषारोपण करने वाले हैं, जो डिफैक्टु के खिलाफ बोलते हैं, जो मारेलेटी की बात करते हैं, उनका केरल में जब थानु पिल्ले वहाँ चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, क्या रोल रहा है? उनको डिफैक्ट करवा कर किसने गवर्नर का पद दिया था? हमारे साथी श्री अशोक मेहता यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उनको अपनी पार्टी से हटाने की कोशिश किसने की थी.....

सभापति महोदय : बिहार और उत्तर-प्रदेश के बारे में बोलिए।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मैं बिहार के बारे में कहता हूँ। बिहार के गवर्नर श्री कानूनगो पर आरोप लगाया जा रहा है कि उन्होंने पक्षपात किया है और संविद के बहुमत की उन्होंने उपेक्षा की है, संविद को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया है। लेकिन जो वस्तुस्थिति है, उसको देखें। सात तारीख को संविद के जो नेता थे उन्होंने नेमापद त्याग दिया और कहा कि कोई संविद नहीं है। उसके बाद ग्यारह तारीख को राज्यपाल ने सिफारिश दी कि राष्ट्रपति शासन की जो अवधि है उसको बढ़ा दिया जाए। चूँकि उस वक्त कोई स्पष्ट चित्र नहीं सामने आया था इस वास्ते उन्होंने यह सिफारिश की कि वहाँ स्थायी सरकार बनाना संभव नहीं है। लेकिन चौदह तारीख को सुबह प्रजा सोशलिस्ट और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, दोनों ने ही लिखित रूप में अपना समर्थन श्री दरोगा राय को दे दिया। इससे स्थिति में एक क्वालिटेटिव चेंज आ गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नर साहब ने कोई पक्षपात नहीं किया। 27 फ्रादमी जिन पर गवर्नर को भरोसा नहीं था और जिनके बारे में

वह यह समझते थे कि जिस पार्टी में वे होंगे, उसकी सरकार स्थायी नहीं बन सकेंगी, उनकी गिनती उन्होंने अब भी नहीं की। दरोगा राय ने, 172 विधायकों की लिस्ट दी और यह भी कहा कि छः विधायकों का और उनको समर्थन प्राप्त है। लेकिन कानूनगो साहब की ईमानदारी को देखें। उन्होंने कहा कि छः आदमियों को मैं नहीं मानता चूँकि उनके हस्ताक्षर प्राप्त नहीं किए गये हैं। लेकिन 172 में से ग्यारह आदमी वे थे जो 27 की लिस्ट में थे। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हम ग्यारह आदमियों को हटा भी दिया जाय तो भी 172 में से 161 श्री दारोगा राय के साथ हैं और इस तरफ से उनका बहुमत बन जाता है। ऐसी हालत में कौन सी कांस्टीट्यूशनल इम्प्रोप्राइटी गवर्नर ने की है, यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई पक्षपात वहाँ नहीं हुआ है।

प्रत्येक पार्टी यह महसूस करती है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन से बुरा शासन कोई दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते हम जैसे लोगों ने मजबूर होकर जनता की जनता की सरकार देने की कोशिश की है। अगर सरकार अच्छा काम करेगी तो हमारा समर्थन उसको प्राप्त रहेगा। अगर 35 सूत्री कार्यक्रम खिलाफ वहाँ की सरकार जाएगी तो उसी दिन हम भी अपना समर्थन वापिस ले लेंगे।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, गवर्नर के रोल पर बहस हो रही है और सभी पार्टियों के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं ने अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। हम संघर्ष में एक ओर प्रजातन्त्र की ओर दूसरी ओर राष्ट्रपति राज की बात कही गई है। दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि सरकार कौन बनाए और बहुमत का सवाल इसके साथ पैदा होता है। तीसरी गरीबों के हित की बात कही गई है। चौथी राज्य की लड़ाई का सवाल भी आता है। जहाँ तक राज्य की लड़ाई का सवाल है

[श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा]

भगर मेरे दोस्त हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास को देखें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि राज्य के लिए लड़ाई होती बली आई है और फौजों कटती चली आई है, किले बरबाद होते चले आए हैं, राष्ट्र बरबाद होते चले आए हैं। राज्य की लड़ाई में तबाही और बरबादी होती ही है। लेकिन मुख्य बात यह है कि राज्य की लड़ाई में हम चरित्रहीन न हों और यही एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है। इसी बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। राज्य की लड़ाई सब कुछ जायज होता है, मुनासिब होता है। हम किसी को तोड़ें, किसी को खाक बनायें, इसमें कोई बात नहीं है, किसी फौज को खुदिया हथियार से मारें, किसी फौज को बम मारें या तलवार मारें, कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन हम चरित्रहीन न हों, यह मुख्य बात है। गवर्नर के चरित्र पर बहस न हो कर उन लोगों के चरित्र पर बहस होनी चाहिए जो लोग जनता के नुमाइन्दे बन कर और चुन कर आते हैं और भेड़-बकरियों की तरह से बिकते हैं और बिक रहे हैं। भेड़ों और बलों की तरह से जो लोग बिकते हैं, उनके चरित्र पर विचार हो और यही आज की सबसे बड़ी बीमारी है, जिसको दूर करना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है। हम दूसरों पर लांछन लांछन लगाने से पपले असने चाल चलन पर पर भी विचार करे। जब इस तरह की बात होती है तो हम जनता के साथ घोखा करते हैं। तब हम किस तरह से प्रधान मन्त्री या कांग्रेस पार्टी या किसी दूसरे को दोष दे सकते हैं। जो खेल आप खेलते हैं, उसी को अगर हम खेलते हैं तो हमें मुल्जिम कहा जाता है और अपने को पाकसाफ। आपकी लड़ाई तो ठीक और हमारी गलत। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव का कोई फायदा नहीं है। प्रस्ताव अगर लाना हो तो ऐसा लाना चाहिए कि हम जो चरित्रहीन हैं, उनके बारे में बात कर सकें। गवर्नर के बारे में हम क्या कह सकते हैं। वह तो एक निशानी है, वह तो एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल हैड है।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Chairman, I am very glad indeed that the hon. Member of the Jana Sangh Party raised this debate. Why I thank him is because after hearing the debate for more than two hours I find that the debate has morally gone in favour of the Governors.

It is a good thing that this House got an opportunity to go into the facts of the matter as to what happened in U.P. and Bihar. I do not want to go into the political matters as to how parties reacted among themselves and which party leader acted in what manner because that is not the scope of the debate as far as I am concerned.

What really speaking matters is whether what the Governors did was within the framework of the Constitution, both in letter and in spirit. I have no doubt that the debate has proved that both the Governors of U.P. and Bihar acted absolutely within the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

What is it that is expected of a Governor? The Constitution enjoins upon the Governor to see that he chooses a person to become the Chief Minister who has the support of the majority of the Legislature. When the hon. Member, Shri Ranga, spoke, I thought he was going to make some contribution to the debate but he made rather a negative contribution to the debate by saying that this idea of running a Government by majority is something un-Indian and unconstitutional. This thesis coming from a member of the Swatantra Party is very surprising. What he wanted was a government run by all political parties instead of a government run with a majority. But, at the same time, he said, "Ban certain political parties." I would certainly have understood a man coming forward and saying, "Instead of having a majority party rules, let all the political parties run the country." I would have loved to see the sight of a Government being run by Shri Ramamurti and Shri Ranga working together. It would have been a very interesting scene.

SHRI PRAMAMURTI : He does not want it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know. He wanted to ban your party.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : He wanted to have a government minus us.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was rather struck by the logic of his argument. The basic concept of parliamentary democracy is that a government has to be run on the basis of majority. I think that is the real substance of all the democratic experiences all over the world except perhaps in those countries where parliamentary democracy is not accepted as an instrument of running governments. So, here, the duty of the Governor was to see whether the person he chose was likely to get the support of the majority of the legislature. What happened in Bihar is very clear. I have laid both the letters of the Governor on the Table of the House so that Members who wanted to criticise Government may have full facts with them. What is the duty of the Governor ? Should he wish for prolongation or the Proclamation having the President's Rule or should he see that a popular Government is formed in the State ? Naturally, when he wrote the first letter, he had these two points to consider. The period of President's Rule was running out fast. The Proclamation had to be renewed before the 26th of this month. That ought to have been kept on the agenda of this honourable House in the very first week. Instead of discussing the role of the Governor today, we would have possibly been discussing the prolongation of the Proclamation if things had not changed. Naturally, he had to make certain recommendations to the Government. Therefore, at the time when he had to make the recommendations, he had to state the facts as they were at that time. The entire spirit of both the letters is that he was trying to see whether some organised political parties were in a position to support the Government.

There were certain groups and some individuals. It was very difficult for the Governor to depend on their support as a real support to the Government to carry on during the troublesome times. He indicated in the first letter that he had asked Shri Daroga Rai to say whether he was in a position to get the consent of the leaders of

the C.P.I. and the P.S.P. because these are the two political parties which have got reasonable strength there on whose support, really speaking, depends the political stability of Bihar. When he wrote the first letter, such a communication was not in the hands of the Governor.

Now people ask, what happened that changed his mind after he wrote the first letter. It was a very important thing that happened. After he wrote the first letter, he got in writing from the leaders of both the parties, the C.P.I. and the P.S.P. that they were prepared to support the Government of Shri Daroga Rai. I think, he would have failed in his duty if he had not changed his mind given another recommendation, if he had merely stood by a sense of consistency, saying, once he had made a recommendation that it was not possible to form a Government, he stood by it. It was the duty of the Governor to make another recommendation when he saw that there was a reasonable possibility of forming a popular Government, bringing a democratic regime to the State of Bihar, which he did. I think, it is a credit to him that he did not stand on his personal prestige saying, "Well, this is what I have said. How can I change my own word ?" He showed, I should say, a moral courage by going against his own recommendation and making a recommendation that a democratic Government could be formed.

What happened in U.P. is another story. There is only one common thing between U. P. and Bihar.....

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : That is yourself.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : ...and it is that the Opposition people wanted some people to be their leaders and they were consistently refusing to be the leaders. That is one thing that is common between U.P. and Bihar. In Bihar, Shri Ramanand Tiwary was expected to be the leader and everybody expected that he should become the Chief Minister. But he said, "No ; I do not want to be the Chief Minister." I do not know to whom the credit is to be given, to his party or to Shri Ramanand Tiwary.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : To you, as the Home Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In the case of Shri Charan Singh also, same thing happened. I am asked why is it that Shri Charan Singh was not asked to form the Government earlier? The facts are quite different. It is a good thing that the Governor did not invite him then because on the 11th February itself, Shri Charan Singh had changed his mind. When he wrote the letter to Shri C. B. Gupta on 11th February itself, he said, "I have not consulted my colleagues yet about it. I am writing this letter at 10-30 P.M. in the night." Then, he said, "I have come to the conclusion that it is very difficult for to work with those political parties with whom I have had a sad experience." Possibly, he meant the S.S.P. and Jana Sangh. This is a compliment.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह 11 तारीख की चिट्ठी नहीं है। मंत्रीमहोदय फिर से पढ़ लें। उसमें तो उन्होंने सफाई दी है कि उन्हें तीन चार दिन क्यों लगे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He had specifically indicated this. He said, 'I do not want to repeat the sad experience of working...' I think...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उसने बाद में अपना मन बदला, जबकि आप ने उससे सौदेबाजी कर ली और डी. पी. मिश्र ने उस को खरीद लिया।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : 11 तारीख की चिट्ठी में उन्होंने संसोपा और जनसंघ को धन्यवाद दिया था और कहा था कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभायेंगे। माननीय मंत्री जिस चिट्ठी का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, वह 14 तारीख की है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If at all anybody is to be given thanks for the change of mind by Mr. Charan Singh, it is possibly the Jana Sangh and the S.S.P.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : यह आपकी सोदे बाजी का नतीजा है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If you do not want those thanks, I do not want to give them.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : यह तो आप की प्रेरणा है। राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में आप ने भी तो अपनी राय दो तीन बार बदली थी।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं ने अपनी राय नहीं बदली है। राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के बारे में मेरी जो राय थी, वह मैं ने होल्ड की।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : हम होम मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बघाई देना चाहते हैं कि वे मंडी में बहुत अच्छा सौदा खरीद सकते हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : So, Sir, the point is that as far as U.P. is concerned, it was very true that, what happened after the split in the Congress party, was that it became very clear that only Mr. Charan Singh could lead the Government in U.P. it was wisdom on the part of Guptaji that he saw that thing. This credit should be given to Guptaji that when he was convinced that he had lost the majority he gracefully resign. He also saw the truth that the only person who can become the Chief Minister of U.P. was Mr. Charan Singh. Therefore, he made a recommendation. Ultimately that thing came true. Why do you blame the poor Governor for it? (*Interruptions*) I must say that in the whole history of the last two or three years, political parties have erred, calculated and miscalculated but the Governors' calculation in all the States have come true—even in the case of Kerala I must say. Ultimately what the Governor did was practically supported for all purposes by the Legislative Assembly of Kerala. I think there he was correct in choosing the right person who got ultimately the majority in the Kerala Assembly. What happened in Kerala, what happened in Bihar, what happened in west Bengal and what happened in U.P. have all vindicated the role of the Governors.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Why did you call him here? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : A part from this political manoeuvring involved in this matter, ultimately the basic point that this House should consider is: what exactly is the Governor supposed to do in a changing

situation? Whether it is 'A' Party or 'B' Party or 'C' Party which rules is a different matter. Whether Mr. Dange likes it or not, the Constitution is going to remain there and the Institution of Governor is going to continue.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Why can't you change it?

AN HON. MEMBER : Can you give a guarantee?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can say many things. It is not mere wishful thinking. As far as giving a guarantee is concerned, in democratic conditions who can give a guarantee?

So the point is that as long as the institution of Governor has the sanction of the Constitution, we have to see that the Governor accepts certain objective criteria while using his discretion at the time of inviting anybody to become the Chief Minister. There is no doubt that the only consideration is that he has to satisfy himself that the person chosen is likely to command the majority in the House. I have no doubt that in these two specific cases, the Governors were clearly guided by this principle. Now, whether their judgment is right or wrong is ultimately to be observed on the floor of the House of the Bihar Assembly and the U. P. Assembly. What Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said is very right. Within three days it is to be tested there.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : New friends.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : 'Majority' is a continuing process.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Unless your Party changes its mind. I do not know. I wish it does not happen. What this House should really appreciate is that the people of U.P. and Bihar need a fair deal to be given to them. It should be our effort, and our desire, that the people of U.P. and Bihar get stable Governments and I wish that the two new leaderships that have come into being in U.P. and Bihar get the support of the people, get the support of their Houses, and they ultimately give a fair deal to the people of U.P. and Bihar.

18.31-1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Forty Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 24, 1970/Phalguna, 5, 1891 (Saka)